

HONGKONG'S PLAGUE IS THE WORST SINCE THAT OF NINE YEARS AGO

Eight Officers of a British Battleship Are Among Its White Victims.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

HONGKONG, June 11.—The present visitation of the bubonic plague is the worst which has occurred here since the widespread epidemic of 1894. The mortality among the Chinese is alarming, but it is not confined to them. The plague is also spreading among the whites. Eight officers of the British battleship Oceanic are among those attacked.

KALKASKA, Mich., June 11.—Mary McNight, who is under arrest here charged with murder, confesses to the poisoning of her brother and his wife and baby. It is believed that she has poisoned eight others, two of her husbands being among the victims.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—The crisis from the flood has passed. Three thousand refugees have been sheltered here. At Belleville, Ill., 2,000 are being cared for. The St. Louis refugees are being fed on government rations.

SOFIA, June 11.—Turkish Bashi Bazouks have looted the town of Enige and massacred three hundred villagers.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Minister Conger's protest against Count Cassini's statement about the Manchurian issue is ill-founded and the State Department will make no protest to Russia.

MORENCI, Ariz., June 11.—The strikers disarmed the guards and committed depredations on the mining property. The arrival of troops has restored order.

SOFIA, June 11.—The Sultan has released 1400 Bulgarian prisoners. The Bulgarians are hopeful of an early settlement of the Macedonian question.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The Reliance defeats the Constitution and Columbia easily in a race fifteen miles to the windward and return.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Negotiations are on to dispose of the Philippine copper coinage by private sale to Spain.

MANILA, P. I., June 11.—Guillermo has been captured.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10.—President Roosevelt was here today and attended the wedding of Miss Ruth Hanna, daughter of Senator M. A. Hanna, to J. H. McCormick. The wedding was a great function and the presence of the President was commented upon by some as showing the cordial relations existing between the President and Senator Hanna.

The wedding of Miss Hanna and McCormick is the outgrowth of a romance extending over seven years. Young McCormick is a son of Robert C. McCormick, former ambassador at Vienna, and now ambassador at St. Petersburg, and a grandson of the late Joseph Medill, founder of the Chicago "Tribune." The first meeting of the young people was at Thomasville, Georgia, when McCormick was there with his grandfather, Mr. Medill, and Miss Hanna with her father while he was engaged in making the first round-up of the Southern Republican delegates just prior to McKinley's first presidential campaign. Mr. McCormick is now on the editorial staff of the Chicago "Tribune." He is twenty-five years old. A year ago Miss Hanna christened the cruiser Cleveland at its launching at Bath, Maine. She is an accomplished equestrienne and a splendid shot, one of her exploits being the shooting of a wild cat while "coon" hunting in Chicago. She is twenty-one years old.

LONDON, England, June 10.—The scenes in the House of Commons today were anything but cheering for supporters of Secretary Chamberlain's protection policy for Great Britain. During the discussion of the new policy today the leaders of every party in the House of Commons made vigorous speeches against the Chamberlain proposal.

NEW YORK, June 10.—There were violent stock declines today and an avalanche of selling orders. The cause was in the floods and grain shortages.

LONDON, June 10.—A dexterous speech by Balfour tonight temporarily smoothed over the Cabinet crisis. This relieves Chamberlain of the necessity of resigning. The Commons defeated the preferential program. The premier is non-committal regarding his policy.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., June 10.—Two-thirds of the city are submerged under ten feet of water. Heroic efforts to save the levee failed. Seven negroes have been shot to death for looting.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—This city is virtually under martial law.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The Eppinger creditors have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Henry Wadsworth has been appointed receiver. Byington, a heavy creditor, intimates possible grand jury action.

MORENCI, Ariz., June 10.—The trouble at the mines was caused by unruly Mexicans and Italians and was precipitated by the eight hour law. Wages were cut down to an eight hour basis. Troops are hurrying here.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Russia declines to receive American aid for the Kichineff victims, saying there are ample means for the purpose at home.

VANCOUVER, June 10.—At the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of Canada, Rev. Mr. Fletcher was elected moderator.

LAS VEGAS, June 10.—A cloudburst raised the Pecos river suddenly today, washing away bridges and drowning nine people at Chase Creek.

SERVIA'S KING, QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY MURDERED AT NIGHT

AT midnight King Alexander of Serbia was assassinated by troops who surrounded the palace. His Queen, her sisters, her young brother, three ministers, the Premier, and many of the Royal Guard met a like fate. A cannon shot as the church bells tolled the hour of midnight precipitated the massacre. The soldiers immediately proclaimed a new constitution and made the descendent of the long line of pretenders, Karageorgevitch, king. The populace of the Servian capital show no sorrow for the dead.



THE LATE KING ALEXANDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

A BLOODY COUP D'ETAT.

BELGRADE, Servia, June 11, 5:43 P. M.—King Alexander, Queen Draga, the latter's sisters, her younger brother (Lieut. Lunjevitz), the Premier, three Ministers of the crown and a large number of the Royal Guard were surprised in the palace at midnight and all quietly slain by Servian troops. A few minutes sufficed to accomplish a military revolution which wiped out the Obrenovitch dynasty.

Just as the midnight bell was striking, bringing in the anniversary of the day that Prince Michael Obrenovitch was assassinated, a cannon shot was fired as a signal and the troops entered the palace on their bloody errand. They also surrounded the ministerial residences.

After the assassinations the troops proclaimed the abrogated constitution of April 6, 1901, as the organic law of the land and elected the pretender, Prince Karageorgevitch, King. The Prince has been living temporarily in Geneva, Switzerland.

The tragedy is believed to be the result of the recent suspension of the constitution by King Alexander and his refusal to abdicate.

Very little sorrow is shown anywhere by the Servian populace. They consider that a mad and unjust dynasty has met its just end.

The city is under the complete control of the soldiers but is comparatively quiet.

BODIES MUTILATED.

BERLIN, June 11, 9:45 P. M.—Specials from Belgrade state that the bodies of the King and Queen were mutilated and the palace wrecked by dynamite.

BELGRADE, June 11.—Parliament has been summoned to meet on the 15th to confirm Prince Peter as King.

HOW THE SOVEREIGNS DIED.

BELGRADE, June 11.—The prime conspirators in the assassination of the Royal family and the Ministers were members of the new Pro-Russian Cabinet. Conspirators within the palace aided the troops. Colonel Naumovics burst the doors of the Royal apartments and presented a form of abdication to the King containing the statement that, in wedding Queen Draga, he had married a public



THE LATE QUEEN DRAGA.

prostitute. Colonel Naumovics told him that he had degraded the throne and must abdicate. The King's answer was to draw a revolver and kill Naumovics. The gathered officers, members of the conspiracy, then opened fire on the Royal couple, who fell together, mortally wounded. The King lived for several hours but the Queen expired almost instantly.

QUEEN NATALIE PROSTRATED.

PARIS, June 11.—Queen Natalie, the former sovereign of Servia and mother of the dead King Alexander, is prostrated by the news from Belgrade.

Ex-Queen Natalie, widow of the late King Milan, has had a life filled with sorrow. She was divorced from Milan and when he was forced to abdicate and lived away from Servia—a life of gambling and drunkenness—she paid his debts. The late Queen Draga had been one of her ladies in waiting. She had been banished from Servia by her dissolute King and during her absence the poor, young Alexander was trained to a life of vice by his father. When she was allowed to return to Servia Milan had been banished. She found herself in a palace where her own son loved her lady-in-waiting more than he did his mother. She did a fatal thing. She expelled Draga. She thus made an enemy and when Draga completely won the heart of the King and the marriage took place poor Natalie had to again leave the country. She had a large private fortune, and, although much of this went to pay Milan's debts, she has managed to be fairly comfortable since.

THE NEW KING.

BELGRADE, Servia, June 11.—King Peter Karageorgevitch is said to be on the way to take up the reins of government. He is one of the pretenders of that name who have harrassed the Servian throne for years. He is a descendent of "Black George," who led the Servian peasants in their first revolt against Turkish rule. His name is a household word with the peasantry throughout the kingdom.

The new king led a small revolution in Servia a year ago but on that occasion there was treachery among his followers, his leading general was killed, the revolution was easily suppressed and he fled to Geneva, where he has since resided and maintained a constant correspondence with the Servian officers who have now given him the throne by a bloody coup d'etat.

MARKS AN AWFUL ANNIVERSARY.

BELGRADE, Servia, June 11.—The assassination of the royal family marks a great anniversary. On the same date in the year 1868 Prince Michael Obrenovitch, ruler of Servia, was assassinated in Belgrade. His successor, King Milan, caused the execution of fourteen of those connected with the murder and Prince Karageorgevitch was arrested for complicity but after six months' imprisonment was acquitted and released.

(Continued on page 5.)

BIG FIRE AT THE CHINESE CAPITAL



VIEW OF THE CITY OF PEKING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

PEKING, China, June 9.—Two government buildings containing four million taels have been destroyed by fire. It is believed a good portion of the treasure will be saved.

CHAMBERLAIN MAY RESIGN HIS SECRETARYSHIP

The Total Collapse in Parliament of the Protectionists May Have That Result.

LONDON, June 9.—In the debate on the corn tax the protectionists were routed. It is rumored as a consequence that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain will resign.

IF ONE CANAL CAN'T BE HAD ANOTHER WILL DO

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Unless the United States of Colombia shows a disposition to ratify the Panama Canal treaty, negotiations for the opening of the Nicaragua canal route will be resumed with Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Howze Must Stand Trial.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Major Howze has been ordered from Porto Rico to Manila to undergo an investigation of the charges made against him of cruelty to the Filipinos.

Major W. J. Howze is accused of having authorized the brutal and fatal whipping of several natives held as prisoners at Laog, Luzon, in the Spring of 1900. "Politics" in the army is said to be the cause for the bringing of these charges at this late day. When the charges were recently made Major Howze demanded a court of inquiry, but the secretary of war refused on the ground that the court would have to be held in the Philippines and that he did not think Major Howze was guilty. He ordered additional inquiries made in the Philippines though, and the result of these probably caused today's order for the inquiry to be made.

Venezuelan Revolution Ended.

CARACAS, June 9.—The revolution has ended

When General Mattos landed in Venezuela this last time it was understood that with strong foreign backing, he would make a desperate attempt to wrest the presidency from Castro. A month ago he was at Coro and had a force of eleven thousand men under his command, but the above cablegram indicates that he has lost. It was known that there were dissensions among the generals serving under him, and this was more probably the cause of his downfall than any force that Castro sent against him.

Big Fire in Florida.

WESTPALO, Fla., June 9.—This town was swept by a conflagration today, the loss to hotels, stores and other structures amounting to \$750,000.

Negroes Pay the Penalty.

FORREST, Miss., June 9.—Five negroes were killed here today and ten thrashed for the murder in ambush of a white man.

Peru's Gold Standard.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The gold standard has been successful in its operations in Peru.

HUNDREDS NEAR ST. LOUIS STARVING AND HOMELESS

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—The river is rising again and the situation is critical. Hundreds of people are homeless and starving and the work of rescue is slow.

A Governor Married.

KANSAS CITY, June 9.—Governor Bailey of Missouri was married today to Mrs. B. Weed.

The marriage of Governor W. J. Bailey, of Kansas, to Mrs. Weed is simply the carrying out of an election promise by the former. When W. J. Bailey was a candidate for Governor and D. J. Hanna for Lieutenant-Governor, it was discovered that both were single men. Country papers in all parts of the state attacked them, and half the women in the state were talking about the sad prospect of having a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor who were bachelors. This matter was talked of so much that both finally announced that they would marry if they were elected. They were inaugurated in January of this year, and Governor Bailey is the first of the pair to keep the ante-election pledge.

A New Philippine Judge.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Finley Johnson succeeds Ladd as Supreme Court judge in the Philippines.

Judge Ladd resigned from the Philippine Supreme Court several weeks ago owing to illness. His successor has been a District Judge in the Philippines. Judge Finley Johnson is an Ohio man. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature from 1883 to 1887 and then removed to Michigan where, for the next twelve years, he was a member of the law faculty of the University of Michigan and for a portion of that time a member of the State Board of Education. He is forty-two years old.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Herman Wickersham, ex-President of the Lincoln Park Board, is a fugitive. Fifty thousand dollars of public funds in his possession were misused.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Watson Clark, District Auditor, has been arrested, charged with a defalcation of \$60,000 in District of Columbia funds.

PHOENIX, June 9.—Gov. Brodie has ordered the entire Territorial militia to Morenci, where 3500 miners are out on a strike.

GIBRALTAR, June 9.—A boiler explosion on board the British cruiser Good Hope seriously injured seven of the ship's crew.

BTENOUNIF, Algeria, June 9.—The Figui revolutionists report having lost 300 killed and 300 wounded in yesterday's battle with French troops.

MANILA, P. I., June 9.—The Philippine Commission has completed its work on an Act providing for the government of the Moros. The scheme adopted by the Commission gives the Moros practical autonomy with the independence of a colony. The government is placed under the direction of a Governor and Council.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 9.—Eighty-one firms in this city have yielded to the demands of the textile strikers, and a large body of men returned to work this morning. The strikers are demanding shorter hours and a ten per cent. wage increase. Six hundred firms, employing 90,000 operators, are affected by the labor troubles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—Orders issued yesterday for Rear Admiral Sumner to proceed to Valparaiso have been revoked, and Sumner's squadron is held subject to the future commands of the Department.

It is quite probable that Colombia's delay in the ratification of the canal treaty may cause a change in the destination of the squadron. Serious political troubles are threatened at Bogota and at the Isthmus, which may require the presence of American ships to prevent an open outbreak.

LAHAINA WILL NO LONGER BE A SUB PORT OF ENTRY

Secretary Shaw Orders That Services of Deputy Collector Shall Be Discontinued After June 30th—Vessels Must Come Here Now.

Lahaina will not be a port of entry after the first day of July, 1903. Secretary of the Treasury L. M. Shaw has abolished the little Maui town as a sub-port in the district because no vessels ever enter there, and L. M. Vetlesen will be out of a \$1200 a year sinecure after the end of this month. This to be added to the other troubles of Lahaina, which culminated only a few months ago when the Legislature passed by her claims to the county seat of Maui and gave it to her rival, Wailuku.

Vessels, except inter-island boats, will hereafter come to Honolulu or go to Kahului before putting in at Lahaina, and a good sized protest is expected from the progressive people of that town over the indignity.

It all came about in this wise: Lahaina and Koloa were established as sub-ports of entry under the act of 1901, only conditionally. If there wasn't sufficient business to warrant the keeping of the ports, then the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to abolish them. Some time ago Collector Stackable took up the matter with reference to Lahaina, under instructions from Washington. He found that the port was not being used to any extent, and the receipts of the deputy collector wouldn't begin to pay the salary of an office boy, let alone \$1200 a year to a federal official. Hackfeld & Co. are the agents of the boats which do enter at Lahaina upon occasion, and inquiry was made of them as to the future. Collector Stackable learned that it wasn't likely that the port officer would have to enter another vessel for the remainder of the year, so he recommended that the sub-port of Lahaina be abolished.

Yesterday in the mail, an order was received from Secretary Shaw abolishing Lahaina as a sub-port, and incidentally cutting off the salary of the deputy collector after the 30th day of June.

In his order Secretary Shaw says that the sub-port of Lahaina, which was established March 3, 1901, "is hereby abolished, to take effect at the close of business on June 30, 1903, and the services of Love M. Vetlesen, Deputy Collector and Inspector No. 1, Class I, stationed at that place, are hereby discontinued to take effect at the close of business on the same date."

The above is all there is to the order, but it will be enough to keep the people of Lahaina busy for some days to come. As a matter of fact, it won't make such an awful lot of difference to the town. The two or three vessels that go there during the course of a year will simply have to go to Kahului or to Honolulu to enter, before proceeding to Lahaina. Hackfeld & Co. are already raising objections to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, and it will not be unlikely that a protest will be forwarded to Washington in regard to the matter.

STEAMSHIP MAN ON THE SIERRA

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Among the passengers en route to San Francisco on the Sierra yesterday was R. A. Alley, a Tacoma shipowner, who has been in Australia investigating the prospects for the establishment of a new line between Australia and Tacoma. Mr. Alley was entirely successful in his mission and expects to begin business with four new steamers immediately. At present Honolulu will not be included in the run though if conditions warrant it this city will be made a regular port of call. Mr. Alley is at the head of the firm of R. A. Alley & Co. and has connections with the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads. It is the intention to run from Vancouver and calls will be made also at Seattle and Tacoma. The new line will be a cargo one exclusively, and new ships have already been chartered for the purpose. They are of 5379, and 5387 gross register.

Other passengers of note on the Sierra are Mr. and Mrs. Barney Fagan, theatrical people, Commander N. G. McAllister of the British Navy, Captain Vincent and Captain F. A. Jones of the British army.

Hewitt, a celebrated Australian jockey, is also aboard, as is D. Price, New Zealand horseman, who goes to purchase horses for his stable. J. T. Peacock is a member of the New Zealand Parliament, and Mr. and Mrs. Allan Shaw are known in Honolulu, having been here with the World's Entertainers.

Of the passengers who stopped off at Honolulu the most prominent is Chas. Kaeger of the German government service. He will look into the sugar industry while here.

Changes of Captains.

Captain McDonald, formerly of the barkentine Pullerton, has been placed in command of the new oil-carrying steamer Whittier. Captain Keegan has been appointed to command the big schooner Frank W. Howe. Captain Martens is the new master of the schooner Mahukona. Captain Olson has taken the steamer Grace Dolan, and Captain Ellefsen has been given command of the steamer Noyo.

—Chronicle.

SIERRA WAS LATE IN STARTING

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

It was almost six o'clock before the Sierra got away yesterday afternoon with an unusually large number of prominent Honolulu people. The Sierra arrived early from the Colonies yesterday morning and docked at the Railroad wharf. She had nine lay over passengers for Honolulu.

B. F. Dillingham left on the steamer for a business visit to the coast.

Mrs. H. C. Brown of the Y. W. C. A. together with Miss Bacon intend to go to Boston and other Eastern cities on an investigating tour.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Fitch are bound for Nevada, having left the islands for good.

T. F. Sedgwick, assistant at the United States Experiment Station, is en route to Peru where he will establish an experiment station for the planters of that country. If he succeeds he will remain indefinitely, though he expects now to return within three or four months.

Mrs. C. M. Hyde left for a visit with relatives and does not expect to return for some time.

F. W. Klebahn of Hackfeld & Co. was one of the last passengers to book. He expects to remain for three weeks and seeks health on the coast.

Miss Emma Warren was a passenger, returning to her home in Berkeley after a year spent in the islands with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Dyke and a number of school teachers were also passengers board the steamer, taking advantage of the low rates offered to teachers.

Berger's band played at the steamer's departure, though the crowd at the wharf was not as large as usual, the public generally being apparently unaware of the change from the usual sailing place.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm has no equal as a household liniment. It is the best known remedy for rheumatism, lame back, quinsy and glandular swellings, while for sprains, bruises, burns and scalds it is invaluable. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Bannan, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

DICKEY ON TRANSFERS

States Exceptions to the Court's Decision.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Judge Gear was engaged a goodly part of yesterday in partly hearing the case of C. S. Dole, assignee in bankruptcy, against J. S. Bailey. It is a case arising before the Organic Act came into effect, otherwise it would belong to the Federal court. The matter at issue is wrongful conversion of assets alleged against the bankrupt.

The partition case of Maggie Fisher vs. Keukahi Wallehua and J. A. Magoon occupied all of yesterday before Judge De Bolt.

Executions in the cases of E. S. Cunha vs. Hawaii Land Co., Ltd., for \$429.60 and S. Ozaki vs. Hawaii Land Co., Ltd., and W. C. Achi for \$730 have been returned by High Sheriff A. M. Brown as fully satisfied by collection of the money.

Defendant in the ejectment suit of E. K. Prendergast vs. Peter Martin moves that a day be set for hearing.

Charles Gay, the stock man, changed his allegiance from King Edward to the United States before Judge Estee yesterday.

DICKEY'S CIRCUIT RIDING.

Judge De Bolt has allowed Lyle A. Dickey's bill of exceptions to his decision in favor of the Rapid Transit Co. on the matter of transfers.

Plaintiff excepts to the finding of fact that "when plaintiff entered the car on McCully street and proceeded to the corner of Wilder avenue and Alexander street, he then ceased going toward Diamond Head, but was on a return trip toward Moanalua," as contrary to the evidence and the facts admitted by defendant.

He excepts to the finding that there was no overcharge of fare, as contrary to the law and the evidence and the facts admitted by defendant.

He excepts to the finding that the street car line of defendant running on King street, McCully street and Wai-kihi road and its line running on Liliha street, King street, Hotel street, Ala-pai street, Lunaliio street, Pensacola street, Wilder avenue, Alexander street and McCully street are entirely separate and distinct and are not connected in lines, as contrary to the law and the evidence.

He excepts to the finding that in Act 69 of 1898 the phrases "a continuous ride anywhere between Diamond Head and Moanalua" and "upon a connecting line" means "one and a continuous ride in one general direction," as contrary to the law and the evidence.

He excepts to the finding by the court that the giving of transfers by the defendant to any person riding continuously toward Diamond Head from Kaili way or continuously from Wai-kihi way toward Moanalua is the giving of all the transfers that the Legislature intended or contemplated, as contrary to the law and the evidence.

He excepts to the finding that the rules and regulations of the defendant in regard to transfer tickets are in harmony with a reasonable and common sense construction of Section 9, Act 69, Laws of 1898, and a full compliance with the intent thereof, as contrary to the law and the evidence.

OFFICIALS DEMUR.

Superintendent of Public Works H. E. Cooper and Road Supervisor C. B. Wilson have entered a demurrer to the complaint of Kapilani Estate, Ltd., for an injunction. They set forth that the purported descriptions of boundaries of the land in the vicinity of South street are not definite enough, also that the bill does not set out with sufficient certainty the claim of ownership of the complainant in the strip of land attempted to be described.

PROBATE MATTERS.

W. W. Hall, temporary administrator of the estate of Edward R. Newman, deceased, petitions for an order of appraisal and sale, either at public auction or private sale, of the stock of drugs forming the principal assets of the estate. He represents that some of the goods are perishable and that the rent of store ought to be stopped as soon as possible because it makes a serious drain on the estate.

Mrs. S. C. Allen has filed the following election: "I, Bathsheba M. Allen, widow of the late S. C. Allen, deceased, do hereby elect to take under the provisions of the will of the said S. C. Allen, deceased, the share of the estate therein provided for me; and in

consideration thereof, I do hereby waive all my rights, under the laws of this Territory, to dower in said premises."

Henry Smith, as trustee of the estate of Robert Wm. Holt, deceased, has filed a motion to have his title amended to read, "Administrator with the will annexed and trustee under the will."

Judge Gear has appointed J. E. Fullerton as guardian of Mabel, Edith, Helen and Elsie Roberts, minors.

NEW ATTORNEY.

William Francis Crockett has been admitted before Chief Justice Frear to practice in all the Territorial courts. He is a native of Mount Airy, Virginia, 43 years of age, and has resided at Walluku the past two years. Mr. Crockett after nearly two years' study was in 1888 awarded the diploma of Bachelor of Laws in the University of Michigan, and he practiced law in that State until he came to Hawaii in 1901. His certificate of character is signed by Judge Kalua, Sheriff L. M. Baldwin, John Richardson, Senator H. P. Baldwin, J. B. Castle, Treasurer Kepolka, Enoch Johnson and Noa S. Aluli.

SOME PUBLIC WORKS GOING

The Honolulu Iron Works has completed the contract for the first steel bridge ever constructed in the Hawaiian Islands. It is for Kapala, in Lihue district, Kauai, and 40-foot span with 24-foot roadway. This structure is also the first steel, Pratt-truss bridge ever designed in the Department of Public Works of this Territory and is considered a handsome bridge.

The concrete Construction Co. of Honolulu has the contract at \$1572.05 for the making of Bishop street, the new thoroughfare along the Alexander Young building frontage. It is intended to be a model street construction, the first in the city with basalt block gutters. The covering will be macadam. Yesterday the work of laying a storm sewer through the middle of the street was started and pushed nearly to completion. The sanitary sewer for buildings that may be erected opposite the Young building will be put down later. As for the Young building itself, its sanitary sewer connecting with the city system is laid at the rear of the block. The storm sewer now being laid is part of the elaborate system sometime ago partly constructed. It will catch the water of Bishop and Union streets which now goes to replete the Fort street sewer, besides intercepting part of the wash from Fort to Alakea along King street.

A gang starts in today to renew the stringers and planking of Kekuanaoa wharf. The Hawaiian Electric Co. has been awarded the contract for electrical supplies to the Department of Public Works at \$4,560 for the six months ending December 31, 1903.

DR. M'GREW VISITING BERKELEY

Dr. John F. McGrew, one of the most prominent men of the Hawaiian Islands, and a notable figure in the annexation proceedings, who is visiting California with his wife, was the guest last week of Thomas Carr Nugent, the well known capitalist, who resides at 1804 University avenue. His visit to this city is made the more interesting when it is known that he closely associated in the Islands with Fred Nugent, a former newspaper man of this city, who now holds a prominent position with the Honolulu Board of Health.

Dr. McGrew, who is popularly known in Hawaii as "the father of annexation," took the initiative in the movement which finally resulted in the deposition of Queen Liliuokalani. So incensed was the deposed Queen at his action that she declared she would have him beheaded should she ever regain power.—Berkeley Sun.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining uncalled for in the General Delivery for the week ending June 6th, 1903:

Aiken, Mrs. Kittie	McGuire, Norman
Andrews, Joseph	Martin, Miss E.
Armstrong, J. S.	Maryansia, Miss
Burgett, I. A.	Norbert, Charles
Blake, Florence	Natley, Kamalu
Cockett, Mrs. L. K.	Nattup, M. D.
Clark, Miss K.	Pearson, Mrs. A.
Duncan, Adam	Rickard, R. T.
Dyer, Herbert (2)	Rice, Mrs. James
Dole, E. P. Esq.	Robinson, Mrs. A.
Dorland, Mrs. C. P.	Smith, Col. F. H. (2)
Evans, Mrs. Lillie	Smith, Mrs. S. A.
Gibson, Mrs. Ada	Scott, William
Henry, Mrs. Lucy	Thunderbolt, E.
Houghtalling, Mrs.	Toogood, Miss Ad.
Rebecca	lade
Kennedy, Mrs. John	Ward, John R. (2)
Leas, James G.	Ward, John R. (2)
McDougall, Walter	

PACKAGES.

Dow, Charles	Duchalishi, Fran-
Ponton, T. J.	cisco C. de

FORMER WIFE OF E. P. DOLE TO BECOME A CHORUS GIRL



NEW YORK, May 29.—Miss Eleanor Gallagher, daughter of Colonel Gallagher of San Francisco, the divorced wife of Edmund P. Dole of Honolulu, cousin of Governor Sanford B. Dole, has decided that she was destined for the stage. She will accordingly fulfill her destiny on Monday next at the Casino, where she will make her initial bow in the chorus of "The Runaways."

Her former husband, who is also a brother of Rev. Charles F. Dole, well known in Boston, first met her at Honolulu when she was on a tour around the world with her father and sister.

TROUBLE AT REFORMATORY PURE FOOD REGULATION

Twelve Boys Said to Have Made Escape. The New Law Will Make Many Changes.

A dozen of the toughest boys confined in the new Reformatory School at Wai-alea are said to have escaped either Saturday or Monday and one of them is still at large.

The story as it first reached Honolulu was greatly exaggerated and even the above report may not be entirely correct. It is certain, however, that some of the boys at the reformatory did break their bonds and caused a lot of trouble to the guards.

The story as first told was to the effect that twenty of the boys had assaulted a teacher, escaped the guards and headed for Honolulu, terrorizing the people along the way.

As a matter of fact one boy did reach Honolulu yesterday morning, but he didn't do any terrorizing. Instead he was promptly gathered in by the police, and from him the first news of the trouble came.

He told Sheriff Brown that twelve boys had escaped from the school on Saturday morning. They had been bathing in a tank within the grounds, when they eluded the vigilance of the guards, and got away. But they hadn't assaulted any teacher, the boy said.

Another story was to the effect that only ten boys had escaped while bathing and took to the cane fields. This report had it that all of them were still at large.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth after much difficulty got into communication with the police at Wai-alea, and though the information obtained wasn't complete, it is believed to have been accurate as far as it went. This story was to the effect that only three boys had escaped, and that one had been captured by the Wai-alea police. As one of the boys is in custody in the jail here, there remains but one unaccounted for.

Supt. Atkinson was communicated with also, but he had received no word from the school officials, other than through the police. The escape probably took place Monday evening.

Brown Wrote Opinion

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The United States Supreme Court in an opinion by Justice Brown today decided the case of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Osaki Mankichi, a Japanese, who was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in Hawaii under the laws of the old Hawaiian Republic, adversely to the claim of the prisoner that his conviction was illegal and invalid.

wherever he has reason to believe that articles are being imported from foreign countries which by reason of such adulteration are dangerous to the health of the people of the United States, or which are forbidden to be sold or restricted in sale in the countries in which they are made or from which they are exported, or which shall be falsely labelled in any respect in regard to the place of manufacture of the contents of the package, shall make a request upon the Secretary of the Treasury for samples from original packages of such articles for inspection and analysis; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to open such original packages and deliver specimens to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose mentioned, giving notice to the owner or consignee of such articles, who may be present and have the right to introduce testimony; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall refuse delivery to the consignee of any such goods which the Secretary of Agriculture reports to him have been inspected and analyzed and found to be dangerous to health, or which are forbidden to be sold or restricted in sale in the countries in which they are made or from which they are exported, or which shall be falsely labelled in any respect in regard to the place of manufacture or the contents of the package.

GIVES MEANS OF RETALIATION.

"After July 1," Dr. Wiley declared, "you will hardly be able to buy in this country any frankfurters imported from Germany. Germany objects to the borax in our meats, and we will object to the borax in her sausages, for we have found that they all contain borax. Then, too, the French wines that come into the United States will receive their dues. There is probably not a wine sold in this country under the label of 'pure French wine' that is not a mixture or blend of French and Italian and other light wines. We intend to make these people tell on the label the truth about what is in the bottle."

Dr. Wiley said further that the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture had already obtained the data on which to proceed when the new law becomes operative, and that no time would be lost in putting it into force. A chemist and several assistants were added to his bureau by Congress last year, and these new officials are already analyzing samples of imported drugs and other products which have been obtained from the customs officials.

While the new provision will effectually prevent what Dr. Wiley indicated was the present practice of foreign manufacturers of putting off on the United States food and drink which the laws of their own countries would not permit to be sold therein, he also indicated incidentally that it might be used effectually as a weapon of retaliation against the products of any country making hair splitting discriminations against American goods.

The imports of drugs, foods and drinks into the United States amount to \$10,000,000 a month, in round numbers. A little over half of this amount is represented by drugs, the remainder being divided among wines, beers, provisions, vegetables and fish. When the law becomes generally known it will doubtless cause consternation abroad and among importers in the United States. Dr. Wiley called attention to the fact that it would cost the government little to put the law into operation, as there were few ports of entry for the foreign products affected, the principal one being New York.

As a further preparation to enforcing the new law, Dr. Wiley said, the Department of Agriculture already had its special agents gathering data as to the methods of manufacturers in Europe, and they had acquired comprehensive evidence on which to proceed.—N. Y. Tribune.

CROWD SEES THE QUEEN DEPART

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

There was almost as large a crowd at the Wilder landing last evening as at the departure of the Sierra. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani with her retinue, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wilcox were among the passengers on the Claudine, which sailed promptly at five o'clock for Maui ports. The Queen and ex-Delegate with Senator Kalua and a few other Home Rule notables go to attend the big Home Rule luau which takes place tomorrow at Wai-luku. There were besides quite a number of school children returning to their homes.

The government band played as the steamer sailed. The Queen bowed gracefully to the people on the wharf in return for their greetings. She was not decorated with a single jet, though others on the steamer were.

There was one incident in connection with the Claudine's departure which was not down on the regular schedule. Prince Kuhio who was down to see the Queen depart stayed on board the steamer a little too long, and when he started to leave, the plank had been raised. His athletic training stood him in good stead here, and gracefully swinging from the platform he jumped for the wharf and landed safely with the aid of some friends, though the steamer was five or six feet from the dock at the time.

For Sweet Charity's Sake.

Rev. Mr. Kincaid writes to his church paper that at some Mediterranean port he met a child whose sweet innocence like that of Raphael's Cherubs so appealed to him that he gave the little one an English penny.

MUST PAY INCOME TAX

Big Estates Liable For Two Per Cent.

The income tax returns for the island of Oahu for this year will be more than double the amount collected last year, or the first year that the new law was in operation. This isn't because there has been any sudden increase in the income earning capacity of the property of the country, but is simply owing to the death of three of the wealthiest citizens of Honolulu.

The income tax which will be collected from the legacies under the wills of the late Paul Isenberg, J. B. Atherton and S. C. Allen will probably approximate \$200,000. But a small portion of either of these estates is liable for the inheritance tax. If this tax, which is paid only where the property is bequeathed elsewhere than to direct heirs was assessable against these three estates, the Territory would be enriched by fully half a million dollars.

The inheritance law which imposes a tax of five per cent, exempts persons who are members of the decedent's family. The law as to this is as follows:

"Section 910. All property which shall pass by will, or by the intestate law of this Republic, from any person who may die seized or possessed of the same while a resident of this Republic, or if such decedent was not a resident of this Republic, at the time of death, which property or any part thereof, shall be within the Republic, or any interest therein or income therefrom which shall be transferred by deed, grant, sale or gift made or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment after the death of the grantor or bargainer, to any person or persons, or to any public or corporate, in trust or otherwise, or by reason whereof any body public or corporate shall become beneficially entitled in possession or expectancy to any property, or to the income thereof, other than to or for the use of his or her father, mother, husband, wife, child or adopted child, adopted as such in conformity with laws of this Republic, or grandchild, or incorporated or private schools now exempted by law from taxation, by reason whereof any such person or school shall become beneficially entitled, in possession or expectancy, to any such property, or to the income thereof, shall be and is subject to a tax of five dollars on every hundred dollars of the clear market value of such property, and at after rate for any less amount, to be paid to the Minister of Finance for the use of the government, and all administrators, executors and trustees shall be liable for any and all such taxes until the same shall have been paid as herein-after directed, provided that an estate which may be valued at a less sum than five hundred dollars, shall not be subject to such duty or tax."

INCOME TAX LAW.

Assessor Pratt is of the opinion that the legacies under the wills of the three millionaires are liable to the income tax, as far as personal property is concerned, and the bulk of all three estates consists of stocks, bonds and other forms of personal property. The income tax law says:

"Section 3. In estimating the gains, profits and income by any person or corporation, there shall be included all income derived from interest upon notes, bonds and other securities, except such bonds of the Territory of Hawaii or of municipalities hereafter created by the Territory the principal and interest of which are by the law of their issuance exempt from all taxation; profits realized within the year preceding from sales of real estate, including leaseholds purchased within two years, dividends upon the stock of any corporation, the amount of all premiums on bonds, notes or coupons, the amount of sales of all movable property, less the amount expended in the purchase or production of the same, and in the case of a person not including any part thereof consumed directly by him or his family; money and the value of all personal property acquired by gift or inheritance, and all other gains, profits and income derived from any source whatsoever."

In the schedule also of taxable property under the income law is listed "Money and the value of other Personal Property acquired by gift or inheritance."

The Isenberg estate was appraised at something over five million dollars, the Allen estate at less than \$3,000,000, while no inventory of the Atherton estate has been filed in court, but it is expected to total as much as the Allen property. Nearly all of the property listed is of a personal nature which it is reported is taxable under the income law. Whether the tax can be levied against the property where it is left in trust is a question, but if it can, the Territory will receive \$250,000 more in taxes this year, than had been expected.

Change of water often brings on diarrhoea. For this reason many experienced travelers carry a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with them to be used in case of an emergency. This preparation has no equal as a cure for bowel complaints. It can not be obtained while on board the cars or steamship, and that is where it is most likely to be needed. Buy a bottle before leaving home. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

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KAMEHAMEHA.

The position in affairs which came to Kamehameha I, whose memory all Hawaiians celebrate today, was due at the outset to the determination of the members of his clan, secretly arrayed against the inter-island kings and chiefs, to oppose rule by any other issue of Keoua, the father of Kamehameha. It was one hundred and sixty-seven years ago, that this opposition to Keoua's other descendants began, for in the year 1738 Kamehameha was born. This event took place at Halawa, Kohala, island of Hawaii, but not on June 11. It was in November of that year, and June 11 was settled upon in the last century as a day upon which to celebrate Kamehameha's memory owing to Hawaii's Independence Day being celebrated on November 28, which would have made two holidays in the same month.

Kamehameha did not begin his career from obscure surroundings as did Bonaparte, for his father was half-brother of Kalanipou, the King of Hawaii, who honored Captain Cook when the latter landed at Kealahou in 1777.

War in all its details was to be the most important feature of Kamehameha's education, and its lessons were taught him almost as soon as he was out of his babyhood. He was taught the phrase "E moe imua, mai ho hope." (Go Forward, Never Go Backward,) which afterwards became his battle cry.

It had been whispered that the chiefs would make way with the issue of Keoua and his wife, Kekulapoua II, and before Kamehameha's birth, Kahaoupanui, twin-sister of Kahaoukela (K), lived with the mother and watched over her jealousy until the birth of the future conqueror. She took the boy to her home in Kohala, with all his retinue of trusted attendants and nursed him. She reared him to boyhood and every article of food prepared for him she tasted first to ascertain whether poison had been placed in it. When he could talk, the battle-cry was taught him, and then the art of war was absorbed by him by degrees. He was told that the first essential of war was to be kind and to teach the people, by kindness, to love him. He should be a man of one word, and when he said "yes," he must mean it and vice versa.

A portion of his boyhood was spent in the care of Alapai, one of the chiefs, and his wife Keaka. When close to his majority he was taken by the twin warrior princes, Kameiamoku and Kamehameha, whose figures are to be seen upon the Hawaiian coins in the coat-of-arms, who were giants and noted for their prowess with the spear and war-club. These two princes brought Kamehameha up to manhood and taught him all the ultimate arts of war. The first thing they did upon assuming care of him was to offer up a prayer to the war god, asking that Kamehameha become a great warrior. This prayer was called "Hamaouka, ka Puia i ka Lima." The signs to these two princes were favorable, and they declared to their own clan that the god promised to make a great warrior of the youth, and that he would be victorious in his battles.

His training in times of peace was put to the test early during an inter-island war. He distinguished himself at once. One of his feats in the use of war implements, was to catch heavy spears, such as were used in his day, when thrown at him with tremendous force. These spears he caught or parried, attesting to his marvelous strength. The princes also taught him that when he should command his own army he should lead them to encamp, during war, in places away from food centers, and to make his soldiers build store houses in which to place the provisions, for as long as he controlled the food, the troops would remain by him.

In Kamehameha's later wars much of his success was due to John Young and Isaac Davis, two white men who came into his service in the nineties, whose military knowledge was of great assistance to the conqueror in subduing the Kings of Maui, Oahu and Kauai. These two men were the first to introduce fire arms among Kamehameha's troops and they personally trained the two field pieces on Kamehameha's enemies generally with deadly effect. Kamehameha's conquest of the various islands was accomplished steadily until in 1810 the island group became one kingdom with himself as the sole sovereign.

It is a strange coincidence that Kamehameha should die at Kailua, Hawaii, and that the first missionaries should land at the same place. These two events occurred within a year of each other. Kamehameha died on May 8, 1819, and the first missionaries landed from the American brig Thaddeus on March 21, 1820, the men from New England shaping the kingdom which Kamehameha had prepared to meet a great change.

It has often been demonstrated that working the people all the time has in it many of the essential elements of the art known as killing the goose which lays the golden egg.

John Parnell has reached San Francisco after a journey around the globe and says that Asia will make an immense exhibit at the St. Louis fair.

If Mr. Chamberlain resigns the rumor that he struck pay dirt in the South African mines will have its little revival.

Will it be La Gallagher on the show bills?

TIME TO COLONIZE.

From the number of inquiries made by farmers about Hawaii there is no doubt that, if the Territory wants farmers badly enough to open up lands for them, the necessary ones can be had. It is a great pity the way things are going. So shrewdly was the Settlement Association law devised to promote the interests of speculators and large ranch-owners that vast areas of arable land are put into the hands of men who are not and do not intend to become farmers but who are able, nevertheless, to fulfill the conditions of occupancy. By raising a little forage grass and a few algaroba trees they can hold their "farms" indefinitely. The net result to the Territory is practically nil.

Nevertheless it is feasible to set aside tracts for colonists from the mainland, like those at Wahiawa, and if this were done and men sent to the Coast to organize such colonies, FROM AMONG PRACTICAL FARMERS, we should soon have a large white population here engaged in productive industries. Byron O. Clark could, if he would, get such a colony. So could Mr. Desky, who has been in the business before. So could H. P. Wood, the progressive builder-up of new countries now visiting the islands. So could half a dozen other men who know the ropes. Why not give some of them a chance?

There is no one thing save higher prices for sugar that would do Hawaii more good than colonies of American farmers planted in every island of the group. They would improve the country, add to its trade and revenues, diminish the imports and increase the exports of food stuffs, better the schools and the society, save the political situation and "develop the Territory along traditional American lines."

If our own people don't do something of this kind the United States land bureau may conclude, with the assent of Congress, to take over the whole land administration of the Territory and do the colonizing itself.

THE OPEN DOOR POLICY.

The meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday may easily prove to have been the turning point in the life of a body which is capable by the dignity of its career and the business position of its membership, of the most useful and potent service to Hawaii. The Chamber promptly recognized, after hearing the arguments of Mr. Tenney, the need of new blood in the organization and appointed a committee to revise the by-laws relating to membership. If the report of the committee shall be in tune with the sentiment prevailing in the Chamber yesterday, an open door policy will follow; and the Chamber, doffing its ancient conservatism, will permit everybody to come in whose aid is needed in building up Honolulu.

There is a clear call for the Chamber's help. The transport issue has been raised again in conferences between Mr. Helm of the Merchants' Association and the Quartermaster General of the Army; and there is a chance to make Honolulu once more a port of call. It cost this city tens of thousands of dollars to let the transports go by; but Honolulu could afford to lose a few good things then and it gave the matter little thought. Now times have changed. We need the transports and need them badly as a source of revenue. It is proper, as an American port, that we should have them instead of Nagasaki. The argument of a smoother and pleasanter passage by this route is ours to advance; and if the Chamber of Commerce would act a reasonable price for coal might be secured.

It is up to the reviving Nestor of our commercial bodies to bring all its influence at Washington to bear on the transport problem. Nothing would better signalize its new birth of energy and public spirit.

A QUESTION OF LOW RATES.

The Oceanic Steamship Company has offered Hawaiian teachers a round trip ticket to the Coast for \$110. This is a good thing for the teachers, though the community, to which the steamship company looks for business, gets no advantage from it. Hawaii, without begrudging the teachers the \$25 they are able to save in the expenses of ocean travel, would appreciate much more a round trip rate of \$110 or less proffered to tourists at the other end of the line.

With all the agitation for tourists here, there is none at all in the quarters that could do us the most good. Indeed when a good chance came to help the lines connecting us with San Francisco raised their round trip rates from \$125 at which they had stood for twenty years or more, to \$135. Were it possible to induce the Oceanic Company to make an excursion rate of \$100 the effect on tourist travel would be very marked. But so far no persuasion has borne fruit. The cost of getting out of the country for a trip is lowered but the cost of coming here is kept at the old high figures. School teachers who wish to go abroad and spend the surplus they have earned here are encouraged; tourists who might wish to come here and leave a few hundreds of dollars apiece are discouraged.

PRESIDENT SENDS THANKS

Geo. W. Smith of the Merchants' Association has received the following letter from the secretary of the President:

White House, Washington
May 25, 1903.

My Dear Sir: Your telegram of the 12th inst. was duly received and in the President's behalf I beg to thank you for your kindly words of greeting which are appreciated.

Very truly yours,
WM. LOEB JR.
Secretary to President.

A. H. Turner has resigned the management of the Hawaiian Fibre Co.'s plantation and factory and will retire therefrom at the end of this month. He will be heard from later in the sisal industry.

The Gaelic was sighted last night at 10:30.

FINDS MUCH TO COMMEND

Wright's Report on Labor in Hawaii.

Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor, does not find any of the abuses of labor which certain "reformers" circulated so industriously at the time of the visit to Hawaii of the Mitchell Senatorial Commission. In fact he finds much to commend and very little to condemn. The material for the report, copies of which have just come to hand, was collected by Victor S. Coak, and the Labor Commissioner recommends that hereafter annual reports be no longer required as provided by the Organic Act. One report in four or five years, the commissioner says "would answer every economic and social purpose."

The report opens with the chapter on the general condition of labor and industry in the islands, with a description of geographical position, population, soil, etc.

CONTRACT LABOR LAWS.

There is a full history of the penal labor contract in the islands, which a certain element has characterized as slavery. Mr. Wright takes an exactly opposite view. The system arose in the first place he says, from the fact that many of the first plantation managers were seamen, and the native kings finally adapted the seaman's shipping law to the whaling fleet, and it afterwards became the labor law of the islands.

INFLUENCE OF MISSIONARIES.

"The planting interests have long constituted a sort of industrial oligarchy in Hawaii," the report says, "and even their passive influence has counted for much, both in legislature and in hall of justice. But it does not necessarily follow that this influence was detrimental to public or private welfare, or exercised as a rule for selfish and short-sighted ends. It doubtless tended to preserve internal peace and order under the monarchy, hastened the material development of the country, and was otherwise potent in evolving modern civilization in the islands. But the commercial spirit has not dominated alone. The missionaries brought into Hawaii a temper of New England altruism so practical and progressive that it has always constituted an efficient force in shaping public policy and private practice in matters of civil right. Local public sentiment was strong enough to correct evils that were arising in 1870, and there is little doubt that such sentiment would have led ultimately to a termination of penal contracts even had no such emergency as annexation arisen."

THERE WAS NO SLAVERY.

Several individual cases of abuses are cited but the report says "Physical ill-treatment of contract laborers was the exception." Further, "There seems no ground, therefore, for believing that the former contract system in Hawaii was a system of quasi-servitude for laborers after the reforms of 1872, or that it was marked by extreme injustice or brutality. Europeans who have worked under it seem to regard it with no special antipathy. A man who had himself risen from the position of a field cultivator to the highest ranks of plantation administration, stated that he had seen more abuse of men in a single watch upon an American sailing vessel than in twenty-one years of life in the Hawaiian cane fields. It was not a system that an American would care to work under, or one that it would be practicable to revive, but it ought not to go down in history burdened with any particular odium. It was simply an adaptation of a United States statute to a particular situation—to an end no less exigent for the country in which it was enforced than is the end which justifies, in the opinion of our Supreme Court, the existence of our seaman's shipping act, in spite of our constitutional provision against involuntary servitude."

NO PLACE FOR THE NEGRO.

The report then deals with the various efforts to obtain labor from abroad. As to the negro the commissioner considers that there is no inducement for them to come here from the South. "Furthermore," he says "a prejudice has always existed in Hawaii against the importation of black labor, which has found voice in at least one occasion in a special resolution of the legislature opposing such immigration. There are social reasons that make the negro an undesirable settler in the islands. The Hawaiians are not allied racially with the negro. For these reasons, political and social, Hawaiian public sentiment considers it undesirable that an element be added to the population that would be certain in time to disturb the existing happy conditions and to create or emphasize unnecessary prejudice."

SHOULD NOT DISTURB MAIN INDUSTRY

The commissioner finds that all the planters do not favor Chinese and points out some objections to that class. As to Japanese he also sees objection and finds that the Asiatic labor checks the emigration of Caucasians and limits the market for white labor and thus tends to hinder the building up of a strong self-governing community in the mid Pacific. Were Hawaii virgin and unoccupied Territory it might be questioned whether American interests would permit a single Mongolian upon its shores. But now there are established industries and interests urging their claims. The sugar industry has been built up upon Asiatic labor, that labor cannot be withdrawn at once without ruining the industry, and with it the economic prosperity of the islands for many years to come. Causes already sufficiently

described limit the industrial possibilities, and no community, white or yellow, can obviate these limitations. Certain other conditions, sociological rather than material, still further restrict the industrial effort in the islands. That labor policy is wisest which, while recognizing existing conditions and the natural limitations to productive enterprises already mentioned, strives to maintain the economic prosperity of the Territory with the least possible sacrifice of the interests of the Caucasian working men."

WHITE MEN IN CANEFIELDS.

The commissioner says that but ten per cent of the labor of the plantations could be furnished by white men, and further that no supply of the kind of labor needed can be taken from the states.

He says: "Italy furnishes a large share of the field hands employed in Louisiana, and Japanese cultivate the best sugar fields of California. The latter state furnishes a ready market for all the agricultural labor that up to the present date has ever reached its borders, at higher wages than the cane industry can afford to pay. American farm hands cannot be employed and small farmers from the States will not occupy and till with their own hands, cane lands in Hawaii, until some economic resolution is accomplished by which workers are made to move freely from a higher to a lower market and from more profitable to less profitable fields of production."

He says also that white labor is physically unable to perform some of the plantation work. Also economic reasons have caused the preference for Asiatics and he cites also a number of tests made with white labor which use unsuccessful.

CHINESE LABOR WANTED.

The report also says that the planters are opposed to one class of laborers, like the Japanese, for there is already danger of a shortage. What they want most is Chinese labor for agricultural purposes only under restrictions imposed by Congress. "Such a law," it is pointed out would affect only Hawaii, says the commissioner. "It would have no influence whatever on the migration of Chinese to the mainland, as they are not permitted to enter California from the islands at the present time."

This, he says, is opposed by many white people and by the natives, though favored by the planters and business men. He finds also that general conditions of labor in the islands are as favorable as those found in any large employing industry elsewhere in the states. He speaks also of the hours of labor, comforts for the workmen, the contract cultivation system, wages and cost of living. A chapter is devoted also to a comparison of labor conditions in California, Texas, Louisiana, Cuba and Porto Rico with Hawaii.

Some attention is paid also to the minor industries and also to the trades in the city. The latter, the report says, is no different from that of any city in the United States. Relations between employer and employees are said to be generally amicable and the schools are also highly complimented, "differing in no essential respect from those of our more progressive states."

"For an American having definite employment in view" says the commissioner "Hawaii offers a pleasant and satisfactory place to make a home. For immigrants with small capital there are public lands and agricultural opportunities equal to those in many other portions of the United States. Special conditions are not so pleasant, however, and it is advised that experiments should be by colonies large enough to make their own social surroundings."

The report concludes, "If the coffee industry could be made profitable, the success of small farming in Hawaii would be assured. Before it had been demonstrated that the product of the Hawaiian planters could not compete with the inferior and cheaper coffees of Brazil in the American market, and while there was home protection, this industry attracted many young Americans and Englishmen to the islands and extended rapidly among the Portuguese homesteaders. The method of accomplishing this extension of coffee culture desired by many local interests is to devote a portion of the local customs revenues to a bounty upon high-grade coffees raised exclusively by white labor in Hawaii. From the Hawaiian point of view, the islands would simply be paying for the privilege of supplying American consumers with a higher grade coffee than they use at present, the insular customs revenues would themselves be increased by the addition to the permanent Caucasian population that would follow this action, and such legislation would be a step toward creating the home supply of plantation labor which must be called into existence before the most pressing social and economic problems of the Territory are solved or its political destiny under the American flag determined."

GOOD REPORT ON OUR SISAL

A. H. Turner manager of the Hawaiian Fibre Co., has received a personal letter which affords him great satisfaction from A. N. Peach, superintendent of the Tubbs Cordage Co., San Francisco. The writer says:

"We have received the fibre all right. I have not made a report as to the quality of the fibre before, as I wished to see more of it. We have worked up most all of it now and I will say that the fibre is the finest I have ever seen. The eight bales of 'black' mark is very superior fibre. The 55 bales no mark is also a very fine sisal, very well cleaned and put up in excellent condition. The 33 bales of short fibre red mark is a good fibre, well cleaned but rather short. We worked it up all right but it does not make as good a product as the long fibre."

The last-mentioned fibre reported as passable. It may be stated, represents a saving from what had formerly been waste. Mr. Peach has sent Mr. Turner several sizes of rope samples made from Hawaiian fibre. As the foregoing good report is upon the first crop, which is never the best of the Hawaiian Fibre Co., it is all the more promising for the future of the industry.

KAMEHAMEHA DAY RACES

From stand and rails, gathered in carriages in the quarter stretch and on the park roads mauka, crowds aggregating more than the usual number of spectators, saw yesterday at Kapiolani Park races which pleased them and in some instances aroused them to enthusiasm which reminded one of the good old days. It was not the old times, however, not the old horses or stables which were represented, but with the people enjoyed the racing and made as much of the day as possible.

In addition to the regular program Senator Woods drove Wait-a-Little for a mile, beating Violin, piloted by Kuhl Kalaniana'ole, and Billy, driven by C. F. Chillingworth. A race between the Japanese-owned Jimmie, and Black Bees, was won by the latter, but the judges set the black back on account of Vida's jockeying, and gave the victory to the Japanese. There were several other scrub races the names not being given or known, but the day's sport was not affected by the contests.

THE SUMMARIES.

First Race.—Half mile dash, free for all, purse, \$100. Bruner (Thomas) won; Virgie A. (Opitopo) second; Lelanue (Solomon) third. Time, 50 seconds.

Winner R. Ballentine's aged bay gelding. Start good, Bruner half length ahead, Lelanue second, Virgie A. lapped. Bruner never headed, wins hand gallop, Virgie A. second after a half furling driving. Winner 10 to 6 in pools.

Second Race.—2:18 class, best 3 in 5, trotting and pacing, purse \$250. Sambo, J. C. Quinn (Quinn).....1 1 1 Wayboy, L. H. Dee (Starr).....2 3 2 Los Angeles, M. H. Drummond (Gibson).....3 2 3

Oak Grove, D. H. Lewis (Cunningham).....distanced
Time of heats—2.25 1/4, 2.24 1/4, 2.24 1/5.

Winner John Ouderklirk's black horse, aged, Betting, Sambo, \$10; Los Angeles, \$8; Wayboy, \$6; Oak Grove, \$3. First heat poor start after scoring seven times, Sambo and Wayboy in stride, troopers back going poorly. Sambo led all way. Wayboy challenged in first quarter, never dangerous. Oak Grove distanced. Second heat, Sambo best of start, Wayboy two lengths back, led all way. Los Angeles second. Wayboy's hoppers broke.

Third heat, Sambo won all the way. Los Angeles led to stretch where Wayboy came on and took second place, three lengths back of the winner, by a half length.

Third Race.—Ponies; half mile dash, 14 hands and under. Cup value \$25. Entries at post. Kaili Boy (Manuel) won; Fearless (Leal) second; Do Most (J. F. Colburn III) third. Kitty, W. Macfarlane, also ran. Time, 58 1-5.

Fourth Race.—Ponies; half mile dash, 14 hands and under. Cup value \$25. Entries at post. Kaili Boy (Manuel) won; Fearless (Leal) second; Do Most (J. F. Colburn III) third. Kitty, W. Macfarlane, also ran. Time, 58 1-5.

Goat start. Fearless away first. Kaili Boy challenged at three-fourths, and won in drive, all close up.

Fourth Race.—Trotting and pacing, best 2 in 3 heats, purse \$200.

Billy Lemp, C. H. Bellina (Bel-lina).....2 1 1
Jim Jeffries, C. A. Gault.....1 3 3
Artie W., Captain Soule.....3 2 4
Eva M., J. J. Belser.....4 2 4
Oak Grove, D. H. Lewis.....5 5 5

Time of heats—2.28, 2.26, 2.27.

First heat, Jim Jeffries away first and led all way to finish. Artie W. a factor to three-fourths, Oak Grove always out of it.

Second heat.—Jeffries leads to the half when Lemp comes on and wins. Eva M. coming fast and taking the place. Oak Grove in the distance.

Third heat. Bad start, Eva M. standing and Oak Grove back. Lemp went ahead with Artie W. and Jim Jeffries fighting its former to the good. Oak Grove galloped to second place, Jim Jeffries in his stride being second in the place.

Fifth Race.—Five-eighths mile dash, free for all, purse \$100. Bruner (Thomas) first, Virgie A. (Opitopo) second. Time 1:03 4-5. Betting, Bruner 2 to 1.

Winner R. Ballentine's bay gelding, aged. Ran as a team all the way. Bruner under strong pull. Virgie A. under whip. Bruner could have won by a block.

Sixth Race.—Rosita, Challenge Cup, one mile dash, free for all, \$50 added if track record is beaten; purse, \$200. W. Lucas' Racine Murphy, first, John O'Rourke's Carter Harrison, Jr., second, D. Kawanakoa's Weller, third.

Winner W. Lucas' Racine Murphy, Racine-Maggie R. Start good. Racine Murphy led all the way, Weller and Carter Harrison ran as a team for three-fourths when Harrison drew away and challenged the winner, but under a drive could not reach Racine Murphy who won with McCulliffe looking back.

Seventh Race.—Against time. Cyclone, G. Schuman, with running mate. Purse \$250, if track record is beaten. Time by eighths was 17, 34; 49; 1:05, 1:24 1/4, 1:38, 1:55, 2:17.

The big black went away well on the third trial and went to the half easily slowing up from that point until at the head of the stretch he wearied and broke, falling behind the watch in the last furling.

Again the black horse was sent along against Waldo J. a record of 13 flat, but by one-fifth of a second failed, the eighth was 17, 34, 50 4-5, 1:07 1-5, 1:24 1/4, 1:41, 1:55, 2:13 1-5.

Eighth Race.—California Freed Co's cup, trotting and pacing, Hawaiian bred. Purse, \$700.

Thelma, P. R. Isenberg (Quinn) 1 1 1
Madeline, T. W. Lishman (Gibson) 2 2 2
Leah T. Hollinger (Starr) 3 3 3
Time of heats—2:24, 2:25.

First heat. Thelma won all the way. Madeline trying hard to get up but failing.

Second heat. The same story. Thelma always in front and the others really distanced.

Tenth Race.—Union Freed Co's cup, three eighths mile, 14 hands and under. Post entries. Kilt, W. Macfarlane first, Pat T. Hollinger, second, Kanae Girl, G. King, third. Time, 48 seconds. One Bar and Makaha Boy also ran.

Rheumatism

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It depends on an acid condition of the blood, which affects the muscles and joints, causes inflammation and pain, and results from defective digestion and a torpid action of the liver, kidneys and skin.

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HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

Winner, black pony, aged. Good start. Kitty led all way, though others changed positions frequently. Master Holt on Makaha Boy making hard drive but ending last.

Eleventh Race.—Rapid Transit Co's cup. Gentlemen's driving race. Faro Bank, W. Lucas, first; Abidine, W. H. Smith, second; Wait-a-Little, E. V. Richardson, third. Time, 2:23 1/4.

Winner, an old racer and roadster. Led all the way and was only challenged once when Abidine tried at the three-fourths going into the air and falling back. Wait-a-Little broke early and was never a factor.

Twelfth Race.—(Run Fourth).—Scrub race, one-half mile dash, no race horse allowed. Cup value \$25. Post entries. Dick Mud (Boyd), first; Peninsula Boy (Fernandez), second; Maluhia (Vida), third. Time: 56 2-5. Kauai Girl and Maui Boy also ran.

Winner George Angus' black gelding. Good start. Winner never headed, field well separated; finish in drive, second horse two lengths back.

Thirteenth Race.—Polo Pony race, three-eighths mile dash, cup \$25. Post entries. Dick Mud, first; Gypsy, second; Hakelani, third. Time, :41. Three others ran.

Straggling start, Dick Mud got a good break away and went all the way ahead, though challenged strongly by Gypsy in the stretch.

Fourteenth Race.—Primo Cup, one and one-half mile dash, \$150. John T. Moir's Dixie Land, first; John O'Rourke's Carter Harrison, Jr., second; W. Lucas' Racine Murphy, third. Weller withdrawn. Time, 2:40.

Fair start, winner never headed.

CRAZY GIRL WAS LEFT ALL ALONE

Crazed by grief over the death of her father little Mabel Roberts was taken in and cared for by Warden Henry of Oahu Prison yesterday afternoon. The Roberts live in the two-story building next to the jail stables, and the little girl was discovered there all alone by Captain Henry yesterday, muttering incoherently and apparently insane.

Two years ago Henry Roberts, foreman of the Oahu Railway machine shops died. Besides his wife he left a little daughter. She is now about eleven years of age.

Roberts left some property, an estate worth between \$7,000 and \$8,000. Prior to his death little Mabel was unusually bright for her age, but since then she has been failing rapidly. Yesterday the girl was left alone in the house, her mother having gone away. She was apparently without food of any kind and Warden Henry finally took her in charge. She is said to be in a pitiful condition, and to have suffered much abuse from the hands of her mother, according to the police. Both eyes were blackened when she was found yesterday. It is the intention of the authorities to have her examined today and committed to the asylum if found to be insane.

SMALL FARMERS WANT INFORMATION

The following letter has been received by R. C. A. Peterson.

Castle Rock, Wash., May 22, 1903.
Mr. R. C. A. Peterson, Honolulu, T. H.
Dear Sir: There are a number of parties desirous of information regarding the resources of your country. Can you send me a descriptive circular or leaflet showing up the country, we would like to know about wood water, quality of soil, vegetables and grains raised there? Would small farming pay? Is there plenty of land for sale, and at what prices for improved and unimproved? Could you furnish me with a map of the islands? Thanking you for any information you send me I await your reply.

Most respectfully,
J. H. MALLORY.

IMMIGRATION TO BE AN ISSUE IN CONGRESS

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—Some recent signs point to a renewed agitation of immigration matters at the coming session of Congress, which will be of interest for various reasons in the United States all along the way from Maine to Hawaii and likewise of concern to Canadians. When the Shattuc Bill, so-called, with amendments was incorporated into law by Congress last winter, it was supposed that the end of important immigration legislation had come for at least ten years. There was keen disappointment by friends of the educational test because it was not embodied in the law, but as the session was short and the bill could be easily killed by debate in the Senate, that feature was eliminated, which removed the opposition of great transportation lines.

IMMIGRATION.

The bureau of immigration, in the Treasury Department, has been active during the last two months in emphasizing the fact of a large and increasing immigration of undesirable people from Southern Europe and the falling off in immigrants from desirable states of Northern Europe, which immigrants are now going in larger numbers to Canada, because of the better opportunity offered for settlers. On top of that Immigrant Commissioner Frank P. Sargent, has gone to Hawaii to look after plans for a new immigrant station, but, as he himself says, to incidentally observe the labor situation, for Hawaii, he it is remembered, is probably more vitally interested in the cheap labor problem than any other portion of the Union.

These and other signs are taken here to mean that certain influences are to attempt further immigration legislation by Congress this winter, when the fact that there is no limit upon the length of the session would permit the fight, if it could be squarely brought before Senate and House, to be fought out to the end. Of course efforts will be made to nip any such program. The Canadian side of the proposition might become interesting, for the exclusion of undesirable immigrants from Southern Europe would undoubtedly turn them to Canada, where similar legislation might become desirable, just as was the case with Chinese immigration, following the exclusion acts by the United States Congress.

WAITING FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Washington is waiting for President Roosevelt's locomotive to whistle into the depot on Pennsylvania Avenue, for it is now only a little over a week before he is scheduled to be back in the city. Then there will be a reawakening of government business for a short season. But it is on the President's program to make several short trips immediately after he is back here and as the weather has piped up very hot unusually early it will be little surprise if he does not hurry away to the cool retreat of his summer residence at Oyster Bay, N. Y.

The President's loyalty to his Alma Mater, Harvard College, is demonstrated from time to time with the appointment of his prominent officials. The latest is Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Keep, of Buffalo, who is Harvard graduate. Two of his most prominent appointments, since he entered the White House, were graduates of Harvard—Secretary of the Navy Moody and Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Oliver Wendell Holmes. There have been many others all along the line, even to Chief Clerk Hitchcock in the new Department of Commerce.

THE NEW DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Cortelyou, three months full fledged cabinet officer, has been steadily forging ahead with his new department. It was predicted that this would be the case with the new department, which was ushered in with promises that great things were to be expected of it. He has moved into a better building, just erected on 14th street, near Pennsylvania Avenue. The organization of the department has occupied much of the time thus far and the work has been admirably done. His close friends say Mr. Cortelyou can be depended on to make a continued good showing.

THE NEXT NOMINATION.

A far reaching achievement in the party politics of President Roosevelt's administration has signaled the past week. That is an acquiescence in a program for the endorsement of Mr. Roosevelt for nomination next year, when the Ohio State convention gathers at Columbus, Tuesday and Wednesday next. Ohio has only 23 votes in the electoral college of almost 500 votes and ordinarily such an endorsement would be of small importance but in the chain of present circumstances it has the greatest influence upon the national convention, which does not meet for a year yet.

Senators Hanna and Foraker of Ohio, both Republicans of prominence, the latter chairman of the Senate committee that deals with Hawaiian legislation, lead opposing factions in the politics of the Buckeye state. They do not like each other personally and the quarrels they have indulged in have been many. Both are men of great ability and influence and each is naturally jealous to some extent of the prestige of the other. As chairman of the Republican national committee, Senator Hanna was averse to an endorsement of a President for nomination a year in advance by a convention not called to select delegates to the presidential convention but to nominate candidates for office in a state campaign. That is generally conceded to have been a proper view on the part of Senator Hanna. As a rule states have not been accustomed to action so far in advance, except where the president or the candidate for the Presidency was a favorite son of that state. Furthermore, Mr. Hanna took the ground that, as chairman of the national committee, he might be blamed for any action that seemed to close the field for other candidates between now and the meeting of the national convention. Mr. Roosevelt's nomination for the Presidency has apparently been assured for a long time, but, of course, one never can tell what the exigencies of politics might develop in a twelve month.

But Senator Foraker took the opposite view. Senator Hanna is recognized as controlling the party organization in Ohio and in all probability could control the convention if it came to a fight. But Mr. Foraker had the popular end of the proposition and by interviews and otherwise agitated endorsement by the Ohio convention. Things came to such an acute pass that President Roosevelt took a hand in an authorized statement from Walla Walla, Wash., where he happened to be at the time on his far western tour, and announced that those who were for his administration and for him would vote for him and those who were against him would vote accordingly.

A BOLD STROKE.

It was a bold stroke, which for twenty-four hours set the politicians of Washington, as well as of the country, all agog. Perhaps it meant a row and it might be the nucleus of an opposition to Mr. Roosevelt within his own party. The great corporate interests might at last have found a rallying place, should Mr. Hanna decide to fight in the state convention. If he did make a fight and lose it was plain his prestige as a party leader would be impaired and his chances for a re-election to the Senate by the legislature which is to be chosen in this year's campaign might have been imperiled. On the other hand should he make the fight and win, it would be a serious blow to the President and while not necessarily presaging his defeat for the nomination would afford an opportunity for others to make headway against him.

The upshot of it all was a statement from Senator Hanna that he would not oppose endorsement by the Ohio convention. He yielded promptly and the crisis passed but not till the attention of the en-

tire country had been focussed upon the situation: The influence has been far-reaching and has made President Roosevelt more of a popular idol than ever. Other state conventions are preparing to endorse the President this year and more than a majority of the votes of the national convention are already assured to him. The Pennsylvania convention met and pledged him support. Kentucky and Nebraska are other states that will do likewise. Still other states are sufficiently on record to close the contest absolutely. The President's victory was an unusual one in the politics of this country.

THE POSTAL SCANDALS.

The past week has also been signalized by most astounding scandals in the Postoffice Department, two high officials having been arrested on grave bribery charges, the outcome of a far reaching investigation that has been in progress for almost three months. Assistant Attorney Daniel V. Miller was summarily removed from office and is now out on bail for accepting a bribe of \$2,500 for securing a favorable decision for a get-rich-quick concern in St. Louis, by which it was to have free use of the United States Mails, and August W. Machen has also been removed from his powerful position as superintendent of Free Delivery, where he has charge of the installation of rural free delivery, and is under \$20,000 bail for accepting bribes to the amount of almost \$19,000. This came to him in the shape of payments of 40 per cent on a patent contrivance for fastening mail boxes to upright steel posts.

The sensation here in Washington and over the country at these disclosures has been tremendous. The dishonest administration of postal affairs has been the subject of wide complaints for the last six years but so stoutly were the officials of the department entrenched that no headway could be made against them. Machen was a large contributor to the Republican national committee and had powerful friends in and out of Congress. A French Canadian by descent, he was an adept in politics and built up around him a tremendous machine. There is reason to believe that only the beginning of the corruption in the department has yet been disclosed and more arrests are contemplated. The name of a senator, whose name is well known in Hawaii has been mentioned in connection with the scandals.

The effect has been most salutary on all the departments of the government, where scrutiny of contracts and more careful methods are already being undertaken. The house cleaning has become general and officials who have winked at wrong doing are trembling for what there may be in store for them.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

TOPEKA, June 10.—An extra session of the Legislature will be called to afford flood relief.

RANDBURG, Cal., June 10.—Four hundred miners in the Randburg mines went out on a strike today. They demand more pay and shorter hours.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 10.—The whole of East St. Louis is under water as a result of the rising waters and breaks in the levees. Thirty lives are known to have been lost.

CANTON, China, June 10.—A party of Americans have been captured by Chinese pirates and are held for the payment of a ransom. An American gunboat has been sent to the rescue.

WILLEMSTED, Venezuela, June 10.—The revolutionary forces have withdrawn from the field and, except for detached bands of marauders, it is anticipated that comparative peace will prevail in the country.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., June 10.—The great tie-up in the building trades has been brought to an end. Amicable agreements have been made with the labor unions and work throughout the city was resumed this morning.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—An appeal from Arizona authorities has resulted in United States troops being ordered out to guard property at Morenci. The Territorial authorities, owing to sympathy of the militia with the strikers, are unable to cope with the situation.

DRILLS WILL BEGIN TODAY

The second day of the National Guard encampment was a picnic for the soldiers. Major McClellan made an order extending general liberty to the guardsmen, and the most of them spent the day at the races in Kaplan Park.

There was guard mount last evening as usual, but no drills during the day. The tents have all been pitched, the kitchens built, and the soldiers are making themselves comfortable now in true military style.

Beginning today regular drills will be indulged in. The event of most importance yesterday was the arrival in the evening of the Hilo Company. The members of that organization arrived a little after eight o'clock last evening and were immediately escorted to the camp by Adjutant Tracy. Cars were taken at King and Fort streets and the company arrived at the camp a little after nine o'clock. Preparations for their comfort had already been made. The Hilo company was recruited to its full strength and brought over forty-seven men.

W. A. Fetter, Captain, was in command. H. Ludloff is the first lieutenant and W. Beers second lieutenant.

BISHOP OF ZUEGMA NOW HIS TITLE

Formal Announcement of the
Elevation of Pro-Vicar
Libert.

Libert, Bishop of Zuegma, Vicar Apostolic of the Hawaiian Islands, is now the title of the local head of the Catholic church in the Territory. The formal announcement of his election to the episcopacy, in the shape of the letters from the Vatican, were received by Bishop Libert in the mail in the Coptic.

The see from which the Bishop takes his title is one of the unoccupied sees of Asia, it having been filled most recently by Archbishop Parley of New York, when he was coadjutor to Archbishop Corrigan of that city. Since his elevation the see has been vacant and its selection as the place to be

given to the local dignitary of the church, was made after due consideration of the rank and title of the holder.

When Bishop Libert will be consecrated or where, has not been settled. He may go to San Francisco or may select any other American see in which to take his orders. There will not be any chance that a dignity of the church could come here, and when the new official will go to the mainland is still a question.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Wireless telegraphy between Honolulu and the island of Hawaii has been suspended for a week, owing to the Lani operator throwing up his job without warning on account of a misunderstanding about his salary. The trouble has been settled and the company promises to take precautions against a similar interruption in future.

Otto Gertz, manager of the Kalihl store, departed rather suddenly on Tuesday's steamer for the coast. He gave no notice to his employers, but it was said at the store yesterday, that nothing was wrong as far as his transaction with the Washington Mercantile Co. was concerned. It was intimated, however, that he had some other form of trouble which accounted for his sudden departure.

The display of callidums made at the Agricultural Fair last summer, from the Moanalua estate of S. M. Damon, attracted so much attention that another display of those plants has now been made from the same plant houses. The plants occupy an entire window at the McInerney shoe store in the McIntyre building. There are several new colorings apparent and the assembling of the plants makes an exceedingly pleasing display.

Edwin H. Lemare, organist of Carnegie Institute, and formerly of St. Margaret's Westminster, London, stopped off at Honolulu yesterday en route to Australia, where he is to give recitals in July and August. Mr. Lemare is admittedly one of the great organists of the world. His compositions are well known. One in particular is of unusual charm, the "Andantino," dedicated to his wife. A feature of his recitals is that one number on each program is of improvisation.

Dr. Walter Hoffmann received yesterday news of the death of his father in Berlin. Prof. Dr. Otto Hoffmann was sixty-four years of age, and was one of the best known instructors and writers of his native land. For some thirty-four years he had been in the gymnasium, or royal university preparatory school, in Berlin, and while there wrote widely, principally as commentator upon the works of Goethe and Herder, his scholarship winning for him decorations both from Emperor William the First and the present Kaiser. His death was due to constitutional disorder. During the present year he retired from his professorship, with the government pension. He leaves a widow and six children.

SERVIA'S KING AND QUEEN.

(Continued from page 1.)

RECENT EVENT CAUSED IT.

On April 7 King Alexander executed a coup d'etat. He issued two proclamations. The first decreed a suspension of the constitution adopted on April 19, 1901, and repealing laws passed under that which were objectionable to him, retiring the senators and councilors of state, dissolving the Parliament and reenacting the laws as they existed previous to the adopting of the constitution of 1901. The second proclamation was immediately issued and restored the constitution to its former validity.

In his first proclamation the King stated that the Senate and the Skuptshina, created under the constitution granted by him in 1901, passed laws which proved impracticable. Furthermore, he declared the constitution, by tending to fan political passions, prejudiced the interests of the fatherland and hindered its development as a state and nation. The King added that affairs in the Balkans at that time were very serious and that Serbia needed order, unity, and peace. The King then declared the constitution of 1901 suspended and the mandates of the senators to be null and void. The proclamation also retired the senators and councilors of state and dissolved the Skuptshina. Several of the laws, including the press law, the communal law, and the act governing the electoral system of the country were annulled and replaced by laws that had previously existed.

Immediately after this proclamation the King issued orders appointing his friends as new senators and councilors of state.

King Alexander's political jugglery with the Servian constitution was regarded as a dangerous experiment, but it did not meet with much surprise in Europe as it had long been known that he desired in some way to curb the power of the radical party of Servia.

The manner in which his coup d'etat was effected partook of the nature of a comedy. During the few minutes that the constitution was suspended King Alexander was an absolute monarch. These moments sufficed him to dissolve the Skuptshina and abolish half a dozen laws which, he said, undermined the authority of the crown. The obnoxious laws relate chiefly to the suffrage and were replaced by measures calculated to render the election of the Radicals extremely difficult. The press law of 1901 gave place to the more stringent measure enacted in 1882.

All the Ministers, who resigned simultaneously with the suspension of the constitution, were reinstated with the exception of Foreign Minister Lozanico who was succeeded by M. Denics, Minister of Public Works.

Of the newly appointed life members of the Senate twelve were old Liberals and supporters of the former regent, seven were formerly members of the Progressive party and five neutrals.

KING SCENTS REVOLT.

A week later on April 15 King Alexander had Colonel Ilic, commanding the Sixth Regiment at Belgrade, and six officers, arrested on a charge of conspiring against his life. He had these men before him and submitted them to a personal examination.

The root of the whole trouble in Servia has been financial difficulty. The army of all ranks has been receiving little or no pay, and its enthusiasm for the Obrenovitch dynasty, which King Milan kept alive by making the army his first consideration, entirely vanished when the army became suspicious on the arrest of some of the officers by King Alexander of charges of attempting his life. King Alexander's marriage to Queen Draga increased the difficulties, especially Queen Draga's insistence that her young brother, who was among those who have now met death, should be acknowledged as heir to the throne.

THE DEAD MONARCHS.

The late young King of Servia represented one of the newest royal families of Europe. The dynasty was founded by his great-grandfather's brother, Milosch Obrenovitch, who began life as a swine-herd; and its brief history has been a stormy one. Milosch's son and successor, Prince Michael, was assassinated, and his grand-nephew, the later and erratic King Milan, escaped a like fate by abdicating in favor of his son, Alexander.

King Alexander I was born on August 14, 1876, and succeeded his father, King Milan, upon his abdication on March 6, 1889. At that time Alexander was in his minority, so a regency was established which was to last until Alexander should reach his eighteenth year. When but seventeen years of age he overthrew this regency, and took upon himself the prerogatives of king.

Then he married. His bride, Queen Draga, was formerly Mme. Maschin, a widow, and had been lady-in-waiting to King Alexander's mother, the unfortunate Queen Natalie. Mme. Maschin was of obscure birth, and twelve years older than the young ruler, who took the throne when his father, the notorious King Milan, abdicated in 1889. King Alexander's liking for Mme. Maschin had been known for a long time in court circles, but the announcement of his betrothal to her in July, 1900, caused a great sensation. The Servian Ministry promptly resigned, declaring the proposed marriage preposterous and a menace to the state. Ex-King Milan heard the news at Carlsbad, and immediately telegraphed his resignation as commander of the Servian army. He also started at once for Belgrade, but the young King again showed his spirit. He sent officers to the frontier to prevent his father's return and organized a new Ministry.

Sweeping aside all opposition, King Alexander married Mme. Maschin in Belgrade on August 5, 1900. Though the marriage had been so vigorously opposed officially, the people seemed to have no objection, and the bridal party was enthusiastically cheered. The King had taken the precaution, however, to have the streets lined with troops.

The domestic affairs of the King dropped from public attention until it was whispered, early in the year of 1901 that an heir was expected to the Servian throne. In May there was a scandal when it was announced that the expectation was without foundation. Queen Draga was at once accused of willful deception of the King, and it was announced that he was furious with her. Public opinion was divided as to whether she was suffering from hysteria or had attempted to dupe the King. It was said that the King intended to appeal to the Holy Synod for a divorce, but he did nothing, and the scandal was finally forgotten. Queen Draga, however, had lost her popularity with the people.

The King and his Queen Consort recently paid a visit to Hungary that caused much comment. Ostensibly the sole motive of the journey of the royal couple was to visit the grave of Milan, who died in grief over his son's marriage to Draga. Milan said in his will that he was so disappointed over the son's marriage that he did not wish to be buried in Servia. He wished to be buried at a small Hungarian town and his wish was complied with. King Alexander and Queen Draga duly made their little pilgrimage to the grave but it was said in Servia that they also paid a little pilgrimage to the Emperor of Austria and that Alexander had arranged with Franz Josef to secure Austrian troops to help him in case his own people became rebellious.

But Alexander was an unnatural man. Many of his subjects declared him to be a raving maniac. During the last couple of years his little kingdom has been in turmoil. There has been plotting on all sides. Long ago Alexander might have met his fate had it not been for shrewd ministers who saved him.

At one time last year it was reported that Alexander had agreed to sell out his kingdom to a gambling syndicate with the object of converting it into a second Monaco and Monte Carlo.

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kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where
other well tried remedies have been powerless.
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kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where
other well tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION NO. 6 purifies the blood, and
kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where
other well tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION NO. 7 purifies the blood, and
kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where
other well tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION NO. 8 purifies the blood, and
kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where
other well tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION NO. 9 purifies the blood, and
kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where
other well tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION NO. 10 purifies the blood, and
kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where
other well tried remedies have been powerless.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
The Famous Tourist Route of the
World.

In Connection With the Canadian
Australian Steamship Line
Tickets are 1st class

To All Points in the United States
and Canada, via Victoria and
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens
and Fraser Canon

Express Line of Steamships from Victoria
To Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, and
San Francisco.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD
Agents for the Canadian Pacific Railway
and the Great Northern Railway.

SPECIAL POINTS IN THE NEWS BY COAST FILES

**Troops Starving in Kansas—Bones of Cave
Dwellers—Incompetent German Generals.
Another Tesla Promise—Vegetarianism
Leads to Divorce.**

LEAVENWORTH (Kas.), June 2.—
Two companies of engineers left today
for St. Mary's, Kas., to rescue the
heavy artillery, which is encamped at
that place and starving because of the
floods, which have completely sur-
rounded the men and forced them to
flee to the hills.

Scanty reports received at the post
from the place where the battery is en-
camped show that the condition there
is critical. The only nourishment the
troops have had for several days con-
sisted of chewing their leathers and
drinking the muddy flood water.

It will take the engineers three days
at the least to reach their comrades,
even though the marches will be forced.

Two companies of infantry were also
sent to Kansas City, Kas.

TRAIN WILL SUE.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A special to
the Sun from Stamford, Conn., says:
Citizen George Francis Train announced
tonight that as soon as he should be
discharged from the city smallpox camp
he would bring suit against the city of
Stamford for \$50,000 damages. As he
cannot get any Stamford attorney to
take the case, he will put it in the
hands of "Rosey," the lawyer of the
Essex Market Police Court, New York,
and he is confident "Rosey" will win
out for him. He will give him half the
damages if he does.

Train announced further that he will
refuse to leave the care of the city
without receiving a new suit of clothes
to take the place of the suit that was
burned. This was a famous suit of
clothes, he declares, and cost a lot of
money.

BONES OF CAVE-DWELLERS.

NEW YORK, June 30.—A dispatch to
the Sun from Norman, O. T., says:
Professor C. N. Gould has returned
from Southwestern Missouri, where he
inspected a cave of much archaeological
value. The cave is seventy feet
long, a hole dug out of solid rock. The
bottom is covered with ashes three feet
deep. It is believed that it was inhabited
by cave-dwellers.

Out of the debris of ashes and clay
have been dug four human skeletons,
together with the bones of several ani-
mals. The arms of these skeletons
were unduly long and the legs very
short. Flint instruments, knives, spear-
heads and drills, as well as bone and
stone instruments, have been found in
profusion. Stalactites above the coat
of ashes in which these skeletons were
found, must have taken thousands of
years to form.

Only four prehistoric skeletons have
been found up to the present, three in
Europe and one in America, conse-
quently this find will prove of incal-
culable benefit to scientists.

GERMAN GENERALS INCOM- PETENT.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A cable to the
Journal from Berlin says. It is learned
that the retirement of forty-four gen-
erals from the German army, which
has taken place within the past sixty
days, was due to the discovery that
most of them were incompetent. In
some cases old age and similar causes
led to the retirement, but the majority
of them were employed in the great
maneuvers last autumn and committed
blunders which excited the Kaiser's
wrath. Their names were entered on
the military blacklist, but they were
not immediately dismissed for fear of
exciting a scandal. Recently, however,
the offenders, one after another, re-
ceived an intimation that they had bet-
ter resign. The hint was taken in all
cases.

ANOTHER TESLA VAGARY

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Sun
makes the following announcement:
"It is now little more than two years
since the Sun gave to the world Tesla's
announcement that some time within
eight months following, he would send
a wireless telegram across the Atlan-
tic. With the failure of that predic-
tion the public is familiar, although not
with the immediate cause. As we un-
derstand it, progress toward fulfillment
revealed possibilities so much greater
that it was determined to aim at a
higher mark and we are now author-
itive within the present year he will
send wireless telegrams to the other
side of the world. The Tesla oscillator
is to deliver to the earth a shock that
will be felt and recorded on its utter-
most confines. As before we have to
salt and see doubtful because of the
miraculous character of the task but
confident on the strength of the wonders
of science has already done."

VEGETARIANISM AND DIVORCE

SAN BERNARDINO, May 27.—Great
news was caused here today by the
fact that a suit for divorce by Mrs. A. J.
Madden, a prominent society
woman, was filed for the cause of ac-
cusing her husband for five years has
been practicing a vegetarian diet and
that he had three children.

munity property and the sum of \$10,000
and petitions for a division.

The defendant is said to be hiding
here, having disposed of most of his
realty by transferring it to his brother,
a prominent druggist, and his attorney,
despite the fact that the court has is-
sued an injunction to restrain him from
doing so until the divorce case has been
settled.

The defendant has retained counsel
with the intention of filing a cross-
complaint which is said to promise
many sensational features, the nature
of which his friends refuse to divulge,
though it is admitted the woman's re-
latives will come in for severe criticism.

ARRESTED FOR INSANITY.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), May 27.—A
rather sensational incident occurred
last Sunday morning in the Nelson
Presbyterian Church, when Peter
Greschelle, an unmarried man, aged 35
years, walked to the chancel and ten-
dered the pastor his purse, which con-
tained in cash and drafts about \$500
and also offered to hand over his ranch,
a valuable estate near the city.

Greschelle did not preface his unique
action with a warning, but just as the
prayer was being commenced he made
his way down the aisle. Instead of tak-
ing the man at his word the church
authorities thought he was insane and
handed him over to the police authori-
ties.

They promptly adjudged him out of
his right senses, for they reasoned that
no man in a normal condition would
make such an offer. Nothing else un-
usual has been noticed in his actions;
nevertheless the church has declined
the gift which he so generously proffered.

RELICS OF THE ROMANS.

PARIS, May 31.—In the very heart of
Paris, shut in by iron railings and hid-
den from the street by a little hill,
grass-covered and adorned with trees,
lies a most interesting relic of days
long since gone by, when this city
was under the rule of the Roman in-
vader. The spot is known to those who
know it at all as Parc d'Arène, and
the Roman arena in its center was dis-
covered by accident. It is not men-
tioned in any Paris guide book.

There was need of a new water sup-
ply in the locality on the left bank of
the Seine, not far from the Jardin des
Plantes. To provide a reservoir the
authorities began to excavate in the
little park at Rue Navarre and Rue
Monge. After the digging had been
going on a while the workmen came
upon a structure belonging to another
age. Proceeding carefully, they ex-
posed a Roman arena. The entrance
to the arena is from the Rue Navarre.
To the right and left are the boxes
reserved for the nobles, and one large
and better situated than the rest
may have been for the Emperor.

On the other side of the entrance
are cages built under the seats. When
half of the arena had been brought
to view the work had to be discon-
tinued, as it runs under the wall of
an adjoining building. The city au-
thorities have decided to buy the prop-
erty as soon as the lease runs out
and restore the other half of the am-
phitheater.

AUTO AND INTELLECT.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A cable to the
World from London says: Forbes
Winslow, the eminent brain specialist,
thinks the racing motor surpasses the
powers of man. "If these racing
motor cars reach a speed of eighty
miles an hour," he says, "they must
drive themselves, for no human brain
is capable of dealing with all the
emergencies that may arise should
that rate be maintained for any period
beyond speaking of a human animal
is not designed to travel eighty miles
an hour. Neither human brain nor
human eye can keep pace with it. The
brain declines to respond to the tax
put upon it so the motor car dashes
on minus the brain by which it is
supposed to be controlled, and eth-
er the unexpected obstruction or the car
is smashed up before the mental ac-
tivities come into play."
"This craze for beating records is
an abnormal mental condition. I
should like to examine some of those
afflicted with it. If they keep it up
any considerable time they are sure
to end with a severe mental break-
down. I should not be surprised if
we should have a new class of pa-
tients in our asylums before long—
motor-maniacs."

SALT LAKE DRYING UP

SALT LAKE (Utah) June 2.—Great
Salt Lake is doomed. Readings tak-
en today by United States Section
Director Hyatt show that despite the
unprecedented rainfall of the last three
weeks the lake level is two feet and
six inches below normal.

The readings amazed Dr. Hyatt who
expected that in view of the heavy
precipitation that a rise would be
shown. Scientists are puzzled by the
drying up of the lake. Some attrib-
ute it to a subterranean outlet and
others to evaporation.

PARROT DIED CURSING TEAM

CHICAGO, June 2.—Patchyke, the
official parrot of the University of
Chicago, is dead having passed away
today while cursing the football
team. The bird was a member of the
freshman football team. For years the
parrot had been taken to all athletic events
and the constant companionship of the
students had given to Patchyke the

a string of profanity that was some-
thing weird and terrible to hear.

Miss Twelve Foster, owner of the
green bird, secured him in South Af-
rica years ago. Patchy had already pick-
ed up a smattering of cuss words from
a sailor, but the students speedily en-
larged the bird's vocabulary. Today
the bird went out to the practice game
and began swearing at the players,
finally dying in a spasm. He was
buried with weird ceremony, and the
headboard over his grave bears the
inscription "Here lies Patchyke Pelli,
professor of many languages and mas-
ter of all, as far as swearing is con-
cerned. Bum ball players will please
remember this."

EATEN ALIVE BY WORMS.

SAN BERNARDINO, June 2.—Geo.
Madden, a Western Union Telegraph
lineman, was brought to the County
Hospital today from the desert afflict-
ed with a most loathsome complaint,
actually being eaten up alive by thou-
sands of minute worms which have
hatched from eggs laid in his nostrils
while he was asleep. A description of
his condition is too revolting to be
printable.

Madden states that three weeks ago
he was employed by the telegraph com-
pany at Los Angeles and was sent to
the Arizona desert. At night he was
considerably pestered with gnats, but
had no idea of the terrible danger to
which he had been exposed until a
week later, when he was seized with
dizziness. He was taken to Needles,
where it was discovered that gnats had
deposited eggs in his nostrils and that
they were hatching.

The poor fellow was brought here,
where everything possible is being
done to allay his sufferings, but no
hope is entertained for his recovery.
This is the second case of the kind
treated here.

STRAWBERRIES CHEAP.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—Many thou-
sands of dollars have been lost by
shippers of strawberries from the vast
truck farms on the eastern shore of
Maryland. A great slump in prices
was caused by the sudden breaking
of the drought and the hot sun, which
rapidly ripened the berries. They are
being thrown on the market for what
they will bring, frequently going at
1 cent a quart.

SOLD FOR OLD JUNK.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The Ferris
wheel, the massive structure which
was one of the main attractions dur-
ing the World's Fair, in 1893 was to-
day sold at public auction. A junk
dealer bid in the wheel, and the sum
paid for buildings, boilers, etc., was
\$1800. The wheel cost originally
\$362,000. Outstanding against it are
bonds amounting to \$300,000 and a
floating debt of \$100,000.

WIN TITLE BY A HARD FIGHT

**Mr. and Mrs. Elston Take the
Mixed Tennis Doubles
Match.**

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Elston yester-
day, on the Beretanla Court, won the
finals in the tennis games, and as a
result took the mixed doubles cham-
pionship of the islands.

It was a hard game, and the win-
ners took their laurels only after such
a contest as showed their skill and
power of endurance. It is remarkable
that the game as played shows that
the Beretanla club has won almost
every match during the spring tourna-
ments.

The first set was the hardest of the
match. The score went from deuce to
vantage twice before Mr. and Mrs.
Elston made it possible for them to
win, by setting down and taking two
games in succession. The score at
the end was nine to seven, and such
a result was not reached at any sub-
sequent time.

The next two sets were won by Mr.
Cunha and Miss Ward, by 4-6 and 2-6,
but they could not hold their gait and
the next two in succession went to
Mr. and Mrs. Elston by 6-3 and 6-2.
The games were won only by consist-
ent tennis, and it seems really a pity
that the winners of this tournament
will be absent from the islands for at
least 3 years for they would be able
to make good play on all sides.

TEN BOLD ASSERTIONS

Regarding Chamberlain's Colic, Chol-
era and Diarrhoea Remedy.

- 1 It affords quick relief in cases of
colic, cholera morbus and pains in the
stomach.
- 2 It never fails to effect a cure in the
most severe cases of dysentery and
diarrhoea.
- 3 It is a sure cure for chronic diar-
rhoea.
- 4 It can always be depended upon in
cases of cholera infantum.
- 5 It cures epidemic dysentery.
- 6 It prevents bilious colic.
- 7 It is prompt and effective in curing
all bowel complaints.
- 8 It never produces bad results.
- 9 It is pleasant and safe to take.
- 10 It has saved the lives of more
people than any other medicine in the
world.

These are bold assertions to make
concerning any medicine, but there is
abundant proof of every one of the
above statements regarding this rem-
edy. Every household should have a
bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera
and Diarrhoea Remedy. It may be
obtained of All Dealers and Druggists,
or of Chamberlain, Smith & Co. Agents,
111 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.

Thomas F. Sedwick, assistant to the
director of the Federal Experiment Sta-
tion here for some years, left in the
Sierra on an engagement of six months
with the sugar planters of Peru.

DEMAND FOR BONDS

**Bradstreet View of
the Eastern
Market.**

Now that Hawaii is to enter the
ranks of borrowers the general condi-
tions of the market for bonds in the
United States interest the government
and financiers. The following is from
Bradstreet's:

As already noted in these columns,
some improvement has been shown in
the condition of the bond market, as
reflected, not only by an increased de-
mand for the better grades of income-
yielding securities of that class, but by
the somewhat higher range of prices
which they command in the market.
The liberal applications for the new is-
sue of New York city bonds this week
was an example of this tendency. This
is an entirely natural occurrence, and
reflects the lowering of the market rate
for both call and time loans. When
money on call was quoted at around six
per cent., and when there was a pre-
mium for time loans at the same fig-
ure, it was natural that large corpora-
tions, such as insurance companies,
which are among the heaviest investors
in the market, as well as individual
capitalists with considerable amounts of
money at their command, should prefer
to lend out their funds instead of buy-
ing bonds. The easing off of the loan
rates has, therefore, caused a renewal
of demand from such quarters, and al-
though prime investments of this char-
acter and what are termed gilt-edged
bonds have by no means regained the
level at which they stood a year ago or
even in the early autumn of 1902, there
is still an appreciable difference in their
favor, as is shown by the current stock-
market quotations.

At the same time a good deal of dis-
cussion is going on in financial circles
about the position and prospects of
bonds of railroad and well-established
industrial corporations considered in
the light of investments. It is argued
in all seriousness that four per cent.
constitutes at present the minimum
which will be acceptable to conserva-
tive investors, except in cases where the
legal limitations placed upon trustees
and others acting in a fiduciary capac-
ity, virtually compels the acceptance
of a slightly lower rate. Furthermore,
it is urged that a private investor who
has no such restrictions upon his choice
is likely to consider the probabilities
that money will command higher inter-
est returns during the coming autumn,
and that for bonds which cannot be ex-
actly ranked among the first-rate in-
vestments a return of 4 1/2 per cent. or
higher will be expected.

It is certainly a matter of importance
to the investment market that leading
officials of New York savings bank in-
stitutions should have declared, as they
recently did, their opposition to any
further relaxation of the state laws
which permit investments by savings
banks in the bonds of different railroad
corporations. In this respect the policy
of thoughtful savings bank officers evi-
dently takes the direction of maintain-
ing the present limitation and obviating
any of the difficulties which might arise
if outside influences were used to widen
the field of such investments in favor
of the bonds of other specified corpora-
tions apart from those which can al-
ready be held for the purpose of secur-
ing savings bank funds.

The plethora of new bonds, of which
so much has been said, while undoubt-
edly a factor in connection with the
market for such securities, does not,
however, obscure the fact that due con-
servatism is being observed in connec-
tion with high-grade investments, the
action of the savings bank authorities
referred to above being very significant
in that direction. Nor does it lessen
the weight of the argument that accumu-
lation of funds for investment, which has
been going on steadily during a period
of activity in trade and commerce like
the present one, is calculated to create
increased demands for high-grade in-
vestments, or at least those of a reliable
and safe character, even though the
public has learned by experience to
eschew new issues of doubtful charac-
ter founded upon exaggerated estimates
of value and earning power, or repre-
senting merely the equities which may
be furnished by the operations of in-
dustrial combinations.

In a Gale and Rough Sea.

The barkentine W. H. Dimond, 19
days from Honolulu, came into port
yesterday with passengers and a cargo
of sugar. When only eight miles
out of Honolulu a northeast gale car-
ried away the vessel's foretopgallant
mast. Heavy winds and a head sea
were experienced much of the way to
the Coast.—Chronicle, June 3.

Appeals Decided.

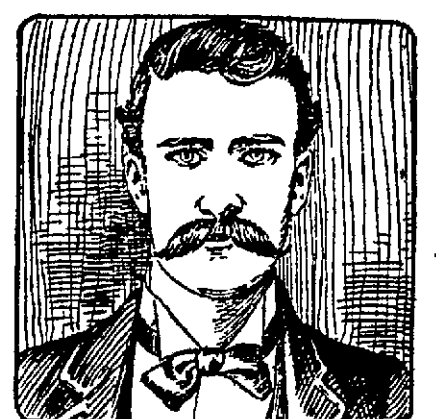
Collector Stakable received word yester-
day that twenty-three appeals from
appraisal at this port had been de-
cided by the Board of Appraisers. The
action of the collector was confirmed in
every case and in some instances, the
appraisal made by him increased.

Malice Is Coming

A private letter was received at the
naval station yesterday to the effect
that the Solace would not get away
from San Francisco until about June
15th instead of the 10th, as originally
scheduled. The naval transport
will therefore not arrive here until
about the 23rd.

A Bad Skin

Priek your skin with a needle. You
will see it is full of blood, full all the
time. But what kind of blood? Rich
and pure? Or thin and impure? Pure
blood makes the skin clear, smooth,
healthy. Impure blood covers the skin
with pimples, sores, boils, eczema,
eruptions, tetter, salt-rheum.



Mr. Frank Hewett, of Kalamazoo, W. A.,
sends his photograph and tells what cured him.
"When a boy my skin broke out in bad sores
about my hands. After trying a great many
remedies in vain, I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla
and was quickly cured. Recently I was
troubled again with severe boils, but one bot-
tle of the same old remedy completely cured
me. It's the greatest blood-purifying medi-
cine in the world."

**AYER'S
Sarsaparilla**

There are many imitations "Sarsaparillas."
Be sure you get Ayer's.
Aid the Sarsaparilla by keeping your bowels
in good condition with Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Our Best Advertisement

**Pure Drugs
and
Chemicals**

TOILET ARTICLES
and the choicest
line of

PERFUMERIES

At Reasonable Prices. Call
and Convince Yourself.

Prescriptions a Specialty.

**Hollister
Drug Company.**
Fort Street.

**THE FIRST
American Savings &
Trust Co.**

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown
Vice-President M. P. Robinson
Cashier W. G. Cooper
Principal Office: Corner Fort and
King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and
interest allowed for yearly deposits at
the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum.
Rules and regulations furnished upon
application.

**CHAS. BREWER CO.'S
NEW YORK LINE**

FOOTHILL SUEY
Sailing from
NEW YORK TO HONOLULU
On or about July 15. FREIGHT
TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.
For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.
27 Kilby St., Boston,
or **C. BREWER & CO.,**
LIMITED, HONOLULU.

MOANA HOTEL..

**WAIKIKI
BEACH**

**RAPID TRANSIT ELECTRIC
CARS** arrive at, and depart from,
the main entrance to the Moana
Hotel every ten minutes.

MOANA HOTEL CO., LTD.

THE CLIFTON

T. K. JAMES, Proprietor.

Private apartments, en suite and sin-
gle. Finest appointed and furnished
house in Hawaii. Mosquito proof
throughout. Hotel street, near Alaska.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Apts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR SUGAR CROP

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammoniates it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

NITRATE OF SODA

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director.
12-16 John St., New York,
U. S. A.

NEBRASKAN ON THE WAY HERE

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Hawaiian-American Steamship Nebraskan sailed from San Francisco yesterday for this port. Agent Morse received a cablegram to that effect yesterday. He expects that she will get in one day ahead of time arriving here on the afternoon of the 16th, instead of the 17th.

That would bring her in in seven days. The Nebraskan will bring about five days' later mail, and she also has a big cargo of freight aboard.

A. P. Taylor will be operated on for appendicitis Saturday morning.

NO NEED TO SUFFER SO.

"She bears her sickness patiently; she makes no complaint." How often we hear that said and how it stirs the pity in our hearts. There are plenty of sufferers of whom it is true,—of both sexes and all ages. The success of modern science, however, in combating disease is at once a cause for gratitude and wonder. It is well to bear pain patiently, yet is it not better not to be obliged to bear it at all? "Yes, say we all," if we can only prevent suffering or get rid of it. Well, the medical art is making a great record along this line in these days. Remedies have been discovered within the past few years which prove how sincere and persevering has been the search after knowledge, and how rich the reward. Chief among these splendid results is

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION now known and used all over the world. For one thing it solves the vexed question of how to employ cod liver oil in consumption and other wasting diseases without doing more harm than good. This alone is a victory second to scarcely any in the history of medicine. Discarding the objectionable peculiarities of this otherwise valuable drug, the preparation, which is palatable as honey contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It expels the germs of disease from the blood and supplies flesh and strength to the wasted and feeble body. It creates appetite and causes your food to nourish you. It is a wholesome medicine guaranteed to do what is claimed for it. Effective from the first dose. "Never disappointed." Sold by druggists here and everywhere.

SALARIES FURNISH LOWER HOUSE THE BASIS FOR DEBATE**The Fish Inspector Proves Bone of Contention in the Legislature.****IN THE HOUSE.**

The House had little morning business, one petition from voters for the setting aside of \$20,000, for the building of a road from Haku to Kahului, which was referred to the committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements.

The conference committee on House bill No. 3, the six months current expense bill, was announced as follows: Harris, Fernandez, Vida, Pall and Kaniho, Senators Isenberg, Achi, Kalue, Paris and Nakapahu.

PALI AFTER FISH INSPECTOR.

The House went into committee of the whole on the salaries bill. The meat inspector and veterinary passed, but Pall attacked the first inspector, saying that he knew of instances where people purchased fish that was bad. He charged the inspector with neglect of duty and said that fish were kept on ice over night and then next day mixed with fresh fish and sold.

Aylett said there should be some inspector to protect the people. He said any complaints should be laid directly before the department, when they would be straightened out, but the people should not be left without protection. Olli said he witnessed the incident referred to by Pall, and that the inspector whispered to the Japanese to return the money to the Portuguese woman, instead of demanding it. He said he was informed that the inspector received a commission to permit the sale of old fish. Olli said further that when the dealer would not pay a commission the inspector placed a placard of "iced fish" over the stock. He then suggested that the assistant was the better man and that one was enough. He wanted to cut out the inspector and leave in the bill, the assistant.

Kalama moved to change the bill so as to provide two inspectors at \$350 each, the same total as in the bill. Paele said that the House had the authority to instruct the superior to remove the official. Kellinot wanted to amend by adding the words "practical fishermen to be appointed." Harris suggested "not to be paid to the present inspector."

SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Fernandez said there should be a special committee of investigation and if the man is guilty then the Board of Health should be instructed to remove him and if this is not done then the salary should be cut out. There was a long debate, the end being the reference of the fish inspection to Fernandez, Aylett and Hala. Pall wanted the committee to be excused and get busy, but Aylett objected. Pall said he wanted the investigation made secretly before newspaper publication, and Kalama moved that the committee rise, which was done.

NO LONG RECESS.

The House heard the Senate communication referring to a recess of that body for one week was read, and this was at once taken up. The resolution provides for a week's recess from June 10.

Harris objected saying as Senate bill No. 2 was nearly finished it would mean simply that this measure would be held up a week. He said also that a conference committee had been approved and it would not be able to report. He moved to defer consideration until Saturday to which the House agreed without further debate. Recess followed.

MORE FISH INSPECTORS

Immediately after the House reconvened, the Senate's announcement of its agreement with the amendments to the Unpaid Bills measure, and of the appointment of its conference committee, were read.

At once the House went into committee of the whole, consideration of salaries being resumed. Kalama, when the food and fish inspector for Hilo had been provided, had \$300 provided for a Walluku inspector, and Kellinot had the same provision for Lahaina.

Kaniho attacked the Bacteriologist and Pathologist, under another title of course, moving to strike out, saying there was a Board of Health whose members should do the work. Paele said that clearly the present incumbent was incompetent because he was following out the recommendations of the Molokai committee's expert, Dr. Alvarez. Kaniho said this official was the one responsible for the cruelties at Kalihia camp. The physician he said would take a piece of the flesh from the face on other affected portion of the patient, and this was carried away for analysis. He said he had consulted experts and they said there was no reason for the cruelty.

The motion to strike out failed, the vote being eleven to twelve and a motion was carried passing the item at \$1,000.

FERNANDEZ AND PHYSICIAN.

The item "Government Physicians, \$10,140," was referred to a special committee after some argument. Fernandez said this was money wasted, as in his district the government physicians charged the poor people more than did other physicians. The committee selected was Knudsen, Kumalae, Wright, Hala, Kaniho and Lewis. The leper pay roll went to the same body. Leprous children items were passed and then the Insane Asylum item, \$8,340 was sent to a committee of Long, Nakaleka and Olli.

Aylett moved that the items under military and band be referred to the military committee and the House agreed. This brought the consideration up to the Auditor's department, and immediately Fernandez moved to cut chief's salary from \$2,250 to \$1,800. The Deputy was cut from \$1,350 to \$1,200, and the item clerical assistance, \$3,750 was referred to a special committee, that the clerk's salaries might be specified, made up as follows: Harris, Pulaa and Pall.

TREASURER'S SALARY STANDS.

The committee then turned back to deferred items, the salary of treasurer coming first. Fernandez moved that the limit of the salary be \$1,800. Kellinot moved that the salary be \$2,250. There was a long discussion over the status of the item, the records showing that reconsideration was had June 3, after which the item had been deferred. Kellinot made the point that the item was sent over until a special time, and not having been taken up then, the item remained in the bill. The chair held otherwise and called for the ayes and noes and the salary of the Treasurer was placed at \$2,250 by fifteen ayes to ten noes.

JAILORS AND GUARDS.

Vida presented a report of the Police Committee, segregating the item pay of guards and jailors as follows: Oahu—Koolauloa, Jailor at \$45, \$270; Koolaulupo, Jailor at \$45, \$270; Waiakua, Jailor at \$45, \$270; Ewa, Jailor at \$50, \$300; Deputy Jailor, \$40, \$240; Captain of Guards at \$70, \$420; 24 guards at \$50, \$720.

Hawaii—Puna, Jailor at \$50, \$300; South Hilo, Jailor, \$75, \$450; 2 at \$60, \$720; 2 guards at \$60, \$720; North Hilo, Jailor at \$50, \$300; Hanalei, Jailor at \$50, \$300; South Kohala, Jailor \$45, \$270; North Kohala, Jailor at \$50, \$300; North Kona, Jailor, at \$50, \$300; South Kona, Jailor at \$50, \$300; Kau, Jailor at \$50, \$300. Maui—Walluku, Jailor \$75, \$450; 2 at \$60, \$720; 2 guards at \$60, \$720; Makawao, Jailor at \$50, \$300; Hana, Jailor at \$50, \$300; Lahaina, Jailor \$60, \$360; guard \$50, \$300; Kipahulu, Jailor at \$40, \$240; Molokai, Jailor at \$20, \$120; Leper Settlement, Jailor at \$25, \$150. Kauai—Lihue, Jailor at \$50, \$300; Jailor at \$50, \$300; Koolau, Jailor at \$50, \$300; Waimea, Jailor at \$50, \$300; guard at \$50, \$300; Kawaihau, Jailor at \$40, \$240; Hanalei, Jailor at \$40, \$240.

There were a number of discussions during the progress of agreeing to the figures and the committee when this was completed rose, and the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Senator Dickey broke a lull following the minutes with this resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Accounts:

"Whereas, the appropriation for the expenses of the Senate is running low, and the session may be extended considerably longer:

"Resolved, that the expenses of the Senate be reduced by dropping the following officers: assistant clerk, chaplain, messenger.

"Resolved, further, that the duties of the assistant clerk be performed by the sergeant-at-arms and, in lieu of the office performed by the chaplain each morning, the Lord's Prayer be repeated."

"Repeated by the President," was suggested by Senator Isenberg, who also as chairman of the Accounts Committee asked if he would be allowed three weeks to report. "Yes," President Crabbe answered.

FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

Senate Bill No. 9 making special appropriations for the departmental use of the Territory during the period beginning January 1, 1904, was read a third time with only slight interruptions to consider the wording. The bill passed on call of the ayes and noes by fourteen votes, only Nakapahu being absent.

VACATION RESOLVED ON.

Senator Achi moved the following concurrent resolution, which carried by eight to five on show of hands:

"Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the Senate may be allowed to adjourn for one week from June 10, 1903."

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

A communication was received from

the House of Representatives announcing its non-concurrence with the Senate amendments to House Bill No. 3, current expense appropriations for six months, and requesting a conference committee of five members from each branch. The following were named as the House conferees: Harris, Fernandez, Vida, Pall and Kaniho.

President Crabbe finally named the following as the Senate conferees, every district being represented: Achi, C. Brown, Baldwin, Paris and Nakapahu. He mentioned that the bill had not yet been returned.

Sensor Kalue of Maui was named at first, but asked to be excused because he wanted to go home.

"Excuse him," Senator Baldwin said and the President complied, saying:

"I will excuse him, and as Senator Baldwin has been absent so long I will appoint him."

UNPAID BILLS ACT.

A communication from the House conveyed amendments it had made to Senate Bill No. 4, appropriating money for unpaid bills.

Sensor Kaohi moved that the Senate concur in the House amendments.

Sensor Cecil Brown did not know whether he should second the motion or not. There was one item he did not like, that was the fire claim of Mrs. Amara. It would be a bad precedent. The idea of the Fire Claims Commission was to have all of the fire losses of the bubonic plague epidemic of 1900 settled once for all. If they admitted one claim that was neglected to be sent before the commission there might be a lot of such claims in the next Legislature. Another objectionable item was that reimbursing J. W. Kalua under his paid contract with the Board of Health. It presumed to decide a question of law, which was not within the province of the Legislature. A third item he thought not right was that to pay Rev. Manase for praying for the souls of convicts at the prison. He referred for information to Senator Achi, who stated that Rev. Manase visited the prison voluntarily and that the Salvation Army conducted services there free.

UP TO THE GOVERNOR.

However, the speaker continued, the Governor had the right to veto any item in an appropriation bill and he believed the Governor would not approve items that were manifestly improper. Therefore, to leave the bill to the Governor's action would be much quicker than sending it to conference and he would second the motion.

Sensor Baldwin inquired about the item for telephones for policemen on Hawaii. Sensor C. Brown explained how the Sheriff charged telephones to the police out of their pay, and the House in its wisdom deemed it better the government should stand the expense instead of the poor policemen. Sensor Baldwin mused on the fact that the bill had gone to the House with \$178,000 in round numbers and come back with \$205,000, an increase of about \$27,000. He remarked that it was a considerable increase but made no motion.

THE SENATE CONCURS.

Sensor McCandless having asked what was said in the court about the final passage of bills and been answered by President Crabbe and Chairman Brown of the Judiciary Committee that the concurrence in amendments after a bill had passed three readings in both houses was all that was needed, the motion to concur in the House amendments carried by the following vote:

Ayes—Achi, Baldwin, C. Brown, J. T. Brown, Crabbe, Isenberg, Kalue, Kaulakalani, Kaohi, McCandless, Wilcox, Woods—12.

Noes—Dickey, Paris—2.

VACATION DEFERRED.

Sensor Achi wanted to move a reconsideration of his vacation resolution, it seeming to him there was work on hand.

Sensor Baldwin thought there was as much reason for the resolution now as when it was offered. The conference committee would have all the work to do for several days.

Sensor McCandless agreed with the previous speaker, thinking there was even more reason now for a vacation. A recess of ten minutes was taken to enable the clerk to communicate with the House. Before the time was up word was received that the House had taken just three minutes to turn down the vacation scheme.

Sensor Achi, on the Senate's coming to order, moved to adjourn until Friday morning.

Sensor Crabbe, answering a question, stated that the House had laid the vacation resolution on the table until Saturday.

At 11 35 the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock Friday morning.

"GREEN SICKNESS"

The unhealthy complexion of green sickness is changed to the rosy blush of good health by Scott's Emulsion.

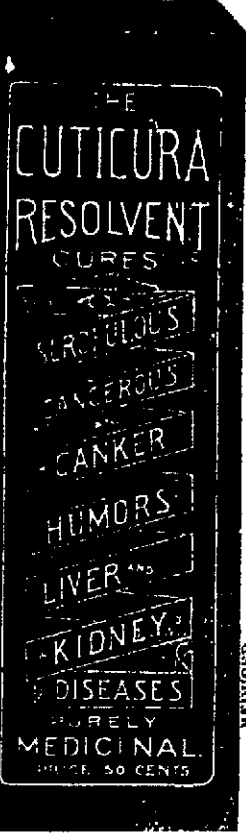
Green sickness is one of the forms of blood disease found in young women. The change from girlhood to womanhood often upsets the nervous system, weakens digestion and throws the blood-making organs out of gear.

Scott's Emulsion puts new heart into pale girls. It tones up the nervous and digestive system, and feeds the blood. It is a natural tonic.

Remember that 30 per cent. of these cases go on into consumption unless prevented. Scott's Emulsion prevents consumption.

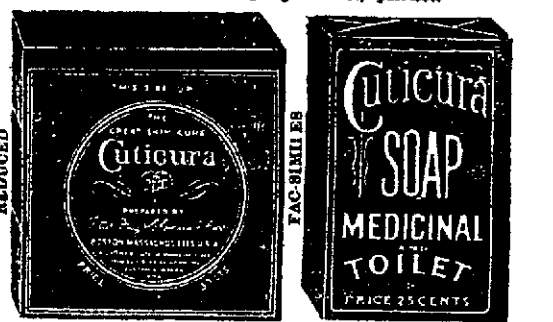
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Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

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**LAGER PRIMO**
UPSIDE DOWN OR RIGHT SIDE UP—IT'S ALWAYS BEST DOWN INSIDE.**ANARCHISTS BARRED OUT****New Naturalization Law Applied First Time.**

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A part of Chapter 1012 of the Act of the 57th Congress, 1903, relating to immigration, refers to the naturalization of aliens. Section 39 quoted below is designed as a safeguard against the naturalizing of anarchists and that ilk, as the law in the main was devised to keep the same class out of the country.

Judge Estee yesterday took judicial notice for the first time in this Territory of Section 39 of Chapter 1012, which is as follows:

"Sec. 39. That no person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to all organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such belief in or opposition to all organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who has violated any of the provisions of this Act, shall be naturalized or be made a citizen of the United States. All courts and tribunals and all judges and officers thereof having jurisdiction of naturalization proceedings or duties to perform in regard thereto shall, on the final application for naturalization, make careful inquiry into such matters, and before issuing the final order or certificate of naturalization cause to be entered of record the affidavit of the applicant and of his witnesses so far as applicable, reciting and affirming the truth of every material fact requisite for naturalization. All final orders and certificates of naturalization hereafter made shall show on their face specifically that said affidavits were duly made and recorded, and all orders and certificates that fail to show such facts shall be null and void."

The remainder of the section provides that any person who purposely procures naturalization in violation of the provisions therein shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not less than one nor more than ten years, or both, besides having his naturalization declared

HEARKEN YE!

To the Voice of Honolulu People.

If you will but listen to your friends and neighbors they will tell you how the pains and aches of a bad back, the annoyances of urinary troubles, the nervousness, the restlessness which come from kidney ills can be relieved and cured. Read what one Honolulu citizen says:

Writing under date of January 10th, 1899 Jorgen Walter of this city tells us as follows: "My age is 79—well past the ordinary span of life—and I am the parent of eight children. Being so far advanced in years, I regard the relief obtained from Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

I suffered from a lame back for years, but after taking some of the pills (procured at Hollister's drug store) was greatly benefited, and I am satisfied the pills did me much good."

Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 600 grains of impure matter daily, when unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot, dry skin, rheumatism, gout, gravel, disorder, eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

null and void, and that any person who knowingly aids, advises or encourages any such person to apply for or to secure naturalization, or gives false testimony in the matter, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not less than one nor more than ten years, or both; also that the provisions of the Act concerning naturalization should not be enforced until ninety days after the approval of the Act.

Therefore the provisions came into effect on the third of June and Judge Estee observed them yesterday in the first naturalization case coming before him since that date. All Territorial courts having naturalization jurisdiction being the Supreme and Circuit courts are bound to carry out the same provisions whenever occasion arises. Judge Estee required in the initial case, the filing and recording of an affidavit by the principal and his two witnesses as the law prescribes.

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Agents of the Federal Sugar Refining Co. and publishers of the "Federal Reporter."



(From Thursday's Daily)

The House went into committee of the whole house on House Bill No. 2, the same measure, with Andrade in the chair. The first item was that appropriating \$400,000 for the reorganization of the wharf system of Honolulu, Ku-

and then new homes \$1,000 for school
houses at Kechia and \$1,000 each for
schools at Malla (Tuna), Kaamana,
Pee Oloo, twenty miles, Puuoa, Ka-
kua for Kraukaha, \$1250 for Papaa-
hau, and \$1,500 for Kaauhuhu
Maui was given \$85,000 for schools,
an increase of \$20,000, it being said this

25 cts. a Bottle at all Druggists

DIED.
McKENZIE—At North Shore, Auckland, New Zealand, May 13, '03, Mrs. Agnes Melvin McKenzie, relict of the late Dr. Duncan McKenzie, and mother of Mrs. Robert J. Creighton of Honolulu.

Sprains are often more serious than broken bones on account of not being properly treated. Apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely as soon as the injury is received and it will quickly restore the parts to a healthy condition. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

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Prof. Perkins received a letter from Prof. Koehnle. It contained nothing different regarding the writer's unavailing effort to engage an assistant entomologist from his cablegram already reported. Prof. Koehnle made no reference to his own health.